

The Outlook

VOLUME 95

AUGUST 13, 1910

NUMBER 15

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, 287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT, PRESIDENT. WILLIAM B. HOWLAND, TREASURER. KARL V. S. HOWLAND, SECRETARY
REGULAR WEEKLY NUMBERS, FIVE CENTS. MAGAZINE NUMBERS (FOURTH ISSUE OF EACH
MONTH), FIFTEEN CENTS. YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS—FIFTY-TWO ISSUES—THREE DOLLARS
IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE

CONTENTS

Copyright, 1910, by the Outlook Company

Mr. Roosevelt and the Coal-Fields.....	805	The Testimony of John Stuart Mill to Mysticism	818
Insurgents Victorious	806	The Spectator.....	820
Insurgents Aggressive	806	The World Missionary Movement.....	823
Statuary Hall and General Lee.....	807	By William Jennings Bryan	
John G. Carlisle.....	808	What the Prize-Fight Taught Me.....	827
Mob Law.....	808	By H. Hamilton Fyfe	
Spain and the Vatican.....	809	The Spirit of Democracy : In Industry— Political Socialism	831
Parliament Adjourns.....	810	By Lyman Abbott	
What a Labor Union Can Do	811	A Union Preacher	838
Labor Sunday.....	811	By W. T. Ellis	
Improving the Race.....	812	Taking Thought for American Agriculture	843
A Memorial to Dr. Hale.....	814	By Herbert F. Sherwood	
Trade Education in Canada	814	The New Books.....	845
A Twofold Victory.....	815	Public Opinion	848
Wanted—A Policy.....	817		

POSTAGE is prepaid on subscriptions in the United States, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, Tutuila (Samoa), Shanghai, Canal Zone, Cuba, Canada, and Mexico. For all other countries in the Postal Union add \$1.56 to the regular subscription price for postage.

HOW TO REMIT. Remittances should be sent by Draft on New York, Express Order, or Postal Money Order, payable to the Outlook Company. Currency, unless mailed in a registered letter, is at the sender's risk.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS. Notice of change in address should be sent Two Weeks before the date of issue on which the change is to take effect. The change cannot be made unless the subscriber's Old Address is clearly indicated in addition to the New Address.

RENEWALS. The date opposite your name on the yellow label which appears on your copy of The Outlook shows to what date your subscription has been paid. Your renewal should be received two weeks before the date of expiration thus indicated, to prevent any interruption in your receipt of The Outlook.

COPYRIGHT. All the contributions and illustrations of this number are fully protected by copyright and must not be reprinted without special permission.

ADVERTISING. Orders, final instructions, and cuts for advertising must be received two weeks before the Saturday on which the advertisement is intended to appear.

CONTRIBUTIONS. All manuscripts, drawings, and photographs are received with the understanding that the Editors are not responsible for their loss or injury while in their possession or in transit. Return postage should be inclosed with each manuscript submitted, and a copy should be retained by its author.

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY

287 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Chicago Office, 150 Michigan Boulevard

London Office, 3 Regent Street



Use Brenlin in ecru with rich tan walls and ceiling and the effect will be immediately noticeable. Brenlin doesn't bag or wrinkle, it hangs straight and smooth.

Brenlin wears so much better

It keeps your windows looking right, continues to give satisfaction

Brenlin is made entirely without the "filling" that falls out and makes the cracks and pinholes so often seen in ordinary shades. It doesn't develop wrinkles, doesn't bag or fade.

The difference in the way it is made makes the difference in wear, makes Brenlin actually the cheapest material you can put up.

The three grades of window shades

Brenlin—made entirely without "filling," six foot shade complete with brackets, pull and mounted on best roller, 90c.

Camargo—the best standard made high grade opaque shade on the market.

Myama—most serviceable medium-priced shade made.

All are made in the Brenlin factories, each is marked with its name perforated in the side edge. You can't see it unless you look for it, but be sure it is there, and you will know you are getting the most serviceable shade you can get for the price you wish to pay.

Write for our book of samples. With it, we send the names of our dealers in your city. If we have none, we shall supply you direct. Write today.

CHAS. W. BRENNEMAN & CO.

2045-2055 READING ROAD,

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Look for the marking **BRENLIN**



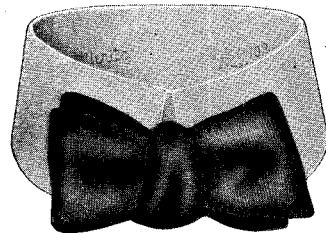
Write to-day for this book of samples



2 Poplin Club Tie

GUARANTEED

Sent for \$1 Postpaid



These ties are guaranteed not to wrinkle up like ordinary silk ties. If they wrinkle, let me know, and I will send back your money. I have solved the problem of making the best ties at lowest cost. My Club Ties are of silk poplin, 2 ins. wide, 33 ins. long (medium size), 35 ins. long (large size). They are reversible, giving double wear.

Guaranteed to outwear any other silk or satin tie made.

Made in Red, White, Cerise, Green, Gray, Black, Brown, (Rose, Heliotrope, Light Blue, Medium Blue and Dark Blue.

The stores would have to charge you 75c to \$1 each, if they were sold by the usual method.

Buy from me. Save money. Get a guaranteed article, returnable if not satisfactory. Save the annoyance and wasted time of shopping.

Send to-day for my new catalog (containing diagrams how to correctly tie all styles of men's ties), free upon application.

My goods are not sold by agents or retailers.

My motto—"HIGH GRADE GOODS AT FIRST COST" and money returned if customer is dissatisfied.

Reference any bank in Troy, N. Y.

C. G. CLEMINSHAW

FULTON AND RIVER STREETS, TROY, N. Y.

Esterbrook Steel Pens

250 Styles

Every Esterbrook pen is sure to give satisfaction.

A style for every writer.

Quality guaranteed by a half-century's reputation.

At all stationers.

The Esterbrook Steel Pen Mfg. Co.

Works: Camden, N. J. 26 John St., New York



The Outlook

AUGUST 13, 1910

LYMAN ABBOTT, Editor-in-Chief. HAMILTON W. MABIE, Associate Editor

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Contributing Editor



MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE COAL-FIELDS

Last week Mr. Roosevelt spent two days in the anthracite coal districts in the immediate vicinity of Scranton and Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of getting some first-hand impressions of the character and personality of the coal miners and other industrial workers of that region, and to see for himself the conditions under which they live. The idea of making this visit was suggested to him by an article in the June number of "Harper's Magazine," which he read on the steamer while returning from England. The article was by Miss Florence Sanville, an officer of the Consumers' League of Philadelphia. Miss Sanville, together with Miss Cochran, another member of the League, spent several months working in the silk mills in the vicinity of Scranton, and, in this article and a previous one which appeared in the April "Harper," recorded her experiences. Mr. Roosevelt made the journey to Scranton in an automobile, with a member of the staff of The Outlook, and was there met by previous arrangement by Miss Sanville and her colleague Miss Cochran, who arranged a visit to a typical silk mill and a coal-breaker and introduced him to a number of workingmen and their families. After a day and evening spent in Scranton, the Rev. J. J. Curran, with whom Mr. Roosevelt had long been in correspondence about labor conditions in that region, escorted him to Wilkesbarre, in which city Father Curran is pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Saviour. Here Mr. John Mitchell, former President of the United Mine Workers of America, joined the party. Father Curran was himself a

mine worker as a boy, and, together with Mr. Mitchell, is greatly beloved by the coal-miners and their families. Under the guidance of these experts Mr. Roosevelt visited a number of the mining and factory communities adjacent to Wilkesbarre. By the miners themselves and the members of their families he was invited to visit their homes, and in many instances did so. He also met representatives of the employing class, and was thus able, where there was any question of controversy, to get the point of view of both sides. The two days were filled with the most interesting human incidents. Mr. Roosevelt was greeted everywhere with great cordiality and enthusiasm, and, although the programme was entirely unannounced and his itinerary was an informal one, many impromptu popular receptions were held on the streets of the towns through which he passed. On Tuesday evening the Rt. Rev. M. J. Hoban, Roman Catholic Bishop of Scranton, gave a dinner in his honor at the episcopal residence, and on Wednesday Father Curran, whose guest Mr. Roosevelt was during his stay in Wilkesbarre, entertained him at a luncheon at which most of the thirty guests were Roman Catholic parish priests of the diocese. On Wednesday evening, just before taking the night train for New York, several thousand people gathered on the lawn in front of the parish house, and both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Mitchell made short speeches. No one knows better than Mr. Roosevelt that a complete economic study of industrial conditions with statistics and figures and scientific data cannot be made of any given industrial region in two days. The object of this visit was not scientific; it was human. In order to give scientific

facts a right proportion in any economic study it is of the greatest value to see and talk with the actual people whose interests are involved. It was to get the value of this human equation that Mr. Roosevelt made this journey to Scranton and Wilkesbarre. Whatever Mr. Roosevelt may have to say of his visit and of his impressions will be recorded in one or two articles to appear in early numbers of The Outlook.



INSURGENTS VICTORIOUS In two States of the Middle West, both heirs of Republican traditions and adherents to Republican doctrine, the Insurgent wing of the Republican party won last week substantial victories. In the plain language of votes, a language which every politician can understand, and the only language which some politicians seem to understand, the Republicans of Kansas and Iowa have announced very definitely their approval of those men who have advocated progressive legislation and the liberation of the House of Representatives. At the same time they have expressed with hardly less definiteness their disapproval of those men who, under the plea of encouraging prosperity, have voted on behalf of special interests, and those men who, under the plea of party regularity, have voted to sustain the House oligarchy. In Kansas the results were secured through the popular primaries. In these there were nominated candidates for Congress and for the Governorship. The two members of Congress from Kansas who have been eminent in the Insurgent movement against Speaker Cannon and the old Rules Committee, Messrs. Madison and Murdock, were renominated without opposition. In addition, four men on an Insurgent platform defeated four Regulars. Among these Regulars defeated is Mr. C. F. Scott, one of Speaker Cannon's most faithful followers, who will be remembered for the fact that as head of the Committee on Agriculture he helped to defeat the Appalachian Forest Reserve Bill. Another Regular defeated is Mr. Calderhead, who has represented the Fifth District of Kansas in seven Congresses, the last six successively, and who has been powerful as a member of the important Committee on

Ways and Means. Of the eight Kansas districts there will be only two represented by so-called Regulars. The remaining six will all be represented by members of the Insurgent group. Governor Stubbs was renominated, after a vigorous contest, with an increased majority over that which he obtained two years ago. This represents the triumph of the Insurgent wing represented by Senator Bristow as against the Regular wing represented by Senator Curtis.



INSURGENTS AGGRESSIVE In Iowa the result of the Republican Convention was as distinct a victory for the Insurgents as was that of the Kansas primaries. In his speech as temporary Chairman Senator Cummins was most specific in his statements regarding his attitude toward the measures which the Republican party had secured through Congress. The measure to which he gave chief attention was naturally the tariff law. Of this he said, "We do not recognize the revision of 1909 as a satisfactory fulfillment of the party promise." Such a statement with regard to a Republican measure coming from a Republican Senator and made in a Republican Convention indicates the extent to which the Insurgent movement has made party leaders feel that they can afford to be frank. With regard to the tariff in the future, Senator Cummins announced his belief that it should be made only on the basis of information derived from a non-partisan tariff commission concerning the difference between the cost of production here and abroad; and that in future revisions of the tariff there should be no attempt at a general tariff bill, but that schedules should be considered and revised separately. The Convention rejected a plank indorsing the action of President Taft in approving the Tariff Bill. The platform which was finally adopted favored the creation of an independent non-partisan tariff commission such as Senator Cummins had advocated and the revision of the schedules separately, and it contained these two significant sentences:

The Republicans of Iowa . . . commend to the Nation the type of statesmanship exhibited by Senators Dolliver and Cummins, and they heartily indorse their work upon

the Tariff Bill, the Railroad Bill, and the Postal Savings Bank Bill.

The Republicans of Iowa are the best judges of the Republicanism of the Senators and Representatives whom they send to Congress, and they resent any attempt to exclude any of them from the honors and privileges which properly attach to membership in the Republican party.

The impression that members of the present Administration, without the disapproval of the President, have undertaken to set Insurgents outside the pale of the party has evidently aroused a resentment that has lasted. Those members of the Republican party who avow themselves to be Insurgents regard themselves as being not only as good Republicans as the so-called Regulars, but really better Republicans, because they believe that the principles for which they stand are in accord with the spirit of the Republican party as it was established. It furthermore appears that, in certain parts of the country at least, the Insurgents have, to all practical purposes, become the Regulars and the Regulars Insurgents. Concerning this twofold Insurgent victory we comment further on another page.



STATUARY HALL

There may be two opinions as to the wisdom and taste of the law governing the adornment of Statuary Hall in the National Capitol, and a revision of that law might be a desirable thing for the future; but there can be little doubt that Attorney-General Wickersham's view of what the law now is can hardly be disputed. Congress, about forty-five years ago, authorized the President to invite the States to furnish each not over two bronze or marble statues to be placed in the old Hall of Representatives, which was by the Act set apart as a "National Statuary Hall." The only limitation as to the subjects of the statues was that they should be "of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof [*i. e.*, of the State], and illustrious for their historic renown or from distinguished civic or military services, such as each State shall deem to be worthy of this National commemoration." And, alas, there was no limitation as to the quality of the art! If the law were to be remade, Congress might well reserve to itself the right of confirming the States'

choice, for the Capitol is the Nation's house, and the decision as to whether or not a man is worthy of "National commemoration" should be open to ratification and possible rejection by the Nation's representatives. Surely also, in the cause of art education and our reputation for intelligence among foreign visitors, some standard of quality in the designing of the statue should be provided, such as the approval of the new Art Commission. If this had been done in the first place, the gibe would not be made that with many of the strange occupants of the Hall veiling would be more appropriate than unveiling. But as the law stands, we must take what we get and be thankful that it is no worse, hoping only that some of the new States will either be deliberate in exercising their privilege or be granted the privilege of an occasional change.



THE STATUE OF GENERAL LEE

But the occasion of Mr. Wickersham's opinion, now confirmed by the President, is more interesting than the legal point involved. Virginia has exercised her right under the Act by presenting a statue of her famous son Robert E. Lee, clothed in Confederate uniform, and objection has been taken by a Grand Army Department on the ground that Congress did not contemplate that any State would designate, as persons "illustrious for their historic renown or for distinguished civic or military services," one or more of its citizens who were at the very time the Act was passed engaged in warlike rebellion against the Government of the United States. The Attorney-General, we are glad to say, does not avoid as outside his province the question whether General Lee's statue ought to be in the Capitol of the United States. He says: "Robert E. Lee has come to be generally regarded as typifying, not only all that was best in the cause to which at the behest of his native State he gave his services, but also the most loyal and un-murmuring acceptance of the complete overthrow of that cause. That the State of Virginia should designate him as one illustrious for distinguished military services is therefore natural; that his statue should be clothed in the Confederate

uniform, thus eloquently testifying to the fact that a magnanimous country has completely forgiven an unsuccessful effort to destroy the Union, and that that statue should be accepted in the National Statuary Hall as the symbol of the acceptance without misgivings of a complete surrender and a renewed loyalty, should surely provoke no opposition." Apart from this, General Lee was a man of noble character, who did fine service to the cause of education, who was and is an inspiration to the young men of the South, a patriot in that he loved both country and State. In the words of the law applying to this case, his renown, looking back at his whole career, is historic, civic, and military.

JOHN GRIFFIN
CARLISLE

"That man never had a clouded thought," was the phrase by which Mr. McKinley recognized John G. Carlisle's intellectual clearness. Few men have had the power of direct, unexcited but convincing exposition of economic and financial questions to the degree common with Mr. Carlisle. His death last week called out from various sources a renewal of the discussions on tariff, free silver, and bond issues in which he was a prominent figure when he was Speaker and Secretary of the Treasury, but time has only shown that in most matters his views were firmly fixed in economic truth, and that it would be easier to prove that his party was inconsistent in its action than that Mr. Carlisle's utterances at different times were not based on one line of harmonious reasoning. He could easily show, for instance—although he declared that he was "more anxious to be right than consistent"—that the oft-repeated charge that he first advocated and then opposed free coinage of silver was based on a misunderstanding of his support of the plan of allowing the Government, rather than the mine-owners, to benefit by the "seigniorage" or gain between bullion and coin value of silver actually to be coined; that he believed in bimetallism only when the two metals could be kept on a parity, and disbelieved that this could be done under free coinage. As an advocate of tariff legislation, he was willing to admit that a

tariff for revenue only was nearer to being a possibility than absolute free trade, but in theory he was an absolute free-trader. As Speaker he was at his best; his marvelous memory of precedents and his naturally judicial temperament made his decisions more readily accepted by both parties than has been the case with any other Speaker in our time. Controversies over the rules were less heated in Carlisle's time, despite the fact that political feeling ran high, than in that of Reed or Cannon. Personally Mr. Carlisle was not so much magnetic as convincing. Neither was he ever a brilliant speaker; but, as the New York "Evening Post" puts it, "he had gifts of analysis and lucid statement and solid judgment which opened doors to him in the law and in public life." A Kentuckian by birth, he came of farming stock, had very little money to aid his advance, and became a school-teacher while studying law. He rapidly rose in his profession and in State politics. He was opposed to secession and took no part in the Civil War. He entered Congress in 1876, and thus was able to take his share in that era of Democratic partial control of the National situation in which the party had a majority in the lower house for many years with short exceptions. His term of Speakership began in 1883 and ended only in 1889, when he was elected a Senator to fill an unexpired term. As Secretary of the Treasury he served throughout President Cleveland's second Administration, and it is now known that he might, if he wished, have had from Mr. Cleveland the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court after Chief Justice Waite's death. It is undoubtedly true that Mr. Cleveland leaned strongly on his Secretary of the Treasury for counsel and support, and the credit for the accomplishment of the second Cleveland Administration, as well as part of the responsibility for some actions which did not help party unity, rests largely with Carlisle.

MOB LAW A score or more of people, mostly negroes, were killed on July 29 in a race riot in Anderson County, Texas. The riot started, not as the result of the commission of a crime, but as the result of an altercation between whites and negroes arising, first, from the refusal

of a negro to pay a debt to a white man ; and, second, to an order setting a white man to work on a road under the supervision of a negro. As always in such instances, the acts of violence were accompanied with a brutality like that of frenzied savages. The North, too, has recently been humiliated by mob violence. In a strike in Brooklyn, New York, there was rioting that resulted in the death of one man. A strike in Columbus, Ohio, necessitated the summoning of the militia. No wrong can be remedied by mobs. Any government is better than the anarchy of rioters. Those people of Texas, of Brooklyn, and of Columbus who have resorted to mob violence have placed themselves in the scale of civilization below that of an Oriental despotism. Such people have shown themselves unfit for self-government. It would seem that the natural punishment of such men would be, in addition to the usual punishment of fine and imprisonment, that of disfranchisement. Whether it is practicable for the State to deprive rioters of the suffrage for a period of time, varying in proportion with the heinousness of the offense, we are not sure ; but we are sure that those who appeal to government by the mob have shown themselves incompetent to participate in any more orderly and civilized system of government.



SPAIN AND THE VATICAN

The clash between the Vatican and the Spanish Premier, Señor Canalejas, has been followed by the withdrawal of Spain's representative from the Vatican and the cessation of negotiations, at least for the present. In Spain the excitement continues to increase, and as we write there is danger of open disturbance between clerical extremists and supporters of the Ministry. A great clerical demonstration had been planned to take place at San Sebastian on Sunday of this week, but was forbidden by the Government as likely to be provocative of riots, and, when it was rumored that the demonstration would be held despite the prohibition, troops were sent to the place. Looking at the dispute at this distance, there is reason to believe that the diplomacy of the Vatican has again been

clumsy and hasty. Many earnest supporters of the Church in Spain, together with at least one prominent newspaper hitherto opposed to the Liberal Ministry, have placed themselves on record as holding that the Ministry must be sustained because the independence of government rather than any religious principle is involved. On the other hand, the clericals are fierce in denunciation of the Government, and the country priests are all but urging revolution on the peasants. Spain appears to have made a perfectly honest effort to bring about needed revision of the Concordat with the Vatican, and the Vatican has interposed delays without good reason. The two decrees by Spain to which the Vatican objects did not violate the existing Concordat, but the Vatican refused to countenance any kind of change in Spain's treatment of religious institutions at a time when it was proposing to negotiate a new Concordat. This is simply to refuse to recognize fundamental rights of government. Neither the Concordat nor the Constitution of Spain requires the Government to allow monastic orders to be extended without limit ; only orders established when the Concordat was adopted were protected. The enormous increase of members of other orders needed to be checked. So also with the decree allowing non-Catholic sects to place religious emblems on their houses of worship ; the decree did not go counter either to Constitution or Concordat, and certainly was nothing more than what modern ideas of toleration, and even Spanish clerical ideas of toleration, should approve. There is no evidence that Señor Canalejas had in view a policy of extreme radicalism or one of oppression. The Spanish Constitution calls upon the nation to maintain the worship and the ministry of the Roman Catholic religion, and this it proposes to continue to do.



A HISTORIC CONFLICT

The present issue between the State and the Church is simply an old controversy in a new form. Lea's "History of the Inquisition" states that the accumulation of lands and wealth by the Church, and especially by the religious orders, was from an early time a source of concern to

statesmen and of complaint by the people. Land owned by the Church or the orders being exempt from taxation, they had a land monopoly and a large portion of the most desirable lands, and thus most of the wealth of the kingdom passed under the control of the ecclesiastics. Various attempts were made by the Cortes in the sixteenth century to correct this abuse, but the opposing influences were too strong and the efforts were ineffective. In the seventeenth century, in the city of Toledo, the orders occupied more than fifty royal and noble houses and more than six hundred smaller ones, and the conditions in this city appear not to have been remarkably unusual. To quote the language of Mr. Lea, "the Church was an Old Man of the Sea, strangling the State which lacked power to rid itself of its oppressor." Salutory reforms were prescribed by the Council of Trent, but they were not enforced, and remained, at least in Spain, a dead letter. In the Concordat of 1737 Philip obtained with difficulty a concession subjecting to taxation future acquisitions, but the Government was unable to enforce the provisions of this Concordat. Spanish writers regarded this Church monopoly as one of the leading causes of the hatred entertained for the Church by the laity. By the middle of the eighteenth century it was estimated that about three-fourths of all the property in Spain was in the hands of the clergy, secular and regular. But accurate information could not be obtained because it proved to be impossible to compel the ecclesiastics to make official returns. The Concordat of 1851, which it is now sought to revise, reversed radical decrees passed twenty years before, which dissolved the orders, confiscated their property, and drove out the Jesuits—far more stringent action than any one dreams of now. The Concordat allowed three orders to be established, as the anti-clericals hold; but the clericals insist that others are not forbidden provided they do not receive a State subsidy. In point of fact, others have been allowed to come in, until, in the view of Señor Canalejas and his supporters, their numbers are such as to prove a burden and an injury. The decree limiting the orders has enraged the Spanish prelates, who charge the Govern-

ment with attacking religious institutions while doing nothing to decrease the "schools of atheism and the centers of anti-military and anti-patriotic instruction and those newspapers which strike at the roots of property, public order, and family life." A temperate and moderate policy on the part of the Vatican would probably have brought about a fair consideration of all points at issue, with the avoidance of the present anxiety and disturbance.



PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS UNTIL NOVEMBER

The British Parliament has adjourned, to meet again on November 15. The bill amending the King's declaration so as to remove the phrases offensive to the Catholics, which passed the House of Commons by a large majority, slipped through the House of Lords leaving scarcely a ripple, and received the royal assent. The Regency Bill, appointing Queen Mary Regent in case of the death of King George before the Prince of Wales is eighteen years old, and the bill revising the civil list of the King, have also become law. The Budget for the present year, which is practically a duplicate of the much-controverted one of a year ago, will be taken up for final action at the autumn session. The woman suffrage question will doubtless come to the front at the same time, although there is no indication that the Government intends to allow any time at the autumn session for the discussion of the suffrage bill. Powerful—if not violent—pressure will doubtless be brought to bear upon the Premier by the suffrage forces for an alteration of this programme. It will be contended that a bill which passed its second reading by so substantial a majority and received the support of so many prominent men of all parties has a strong claim for prompt further consideration; but the Premier will doubtless find himself reinforced, in his determination not to assign time at the November session for this highly controversial subject, by the size of the task with which the Government's hands will be occupied when the question of the veto of the Lords comes up again. Just how this crucial question will present itself three months from now is a matter

of conjecture. The death of King Edward has changed everything. A desire on the part of all parties to avoid anything which might embarrass the new Sovereign, and a general inclination toward compromise which the interval of cooler thinking has aroused, have resulted in the conference, between quartets of leaders from the Liberal and Conservative parties, which has been going on for several weeks. Shortly before adjournment Mr. Asquith reported in the House of Commons that the Conference was proceeding satisfactorily but slowly, and that its meetings would be continued. In whatever form the question finally presents itself to Parliament in November, it will most certainly not present so threatening an aspect of a lighted candle over an open powder keg as it displayed in the first few weeks of the present Parliament. England generally compromises her serious difficulties, and with happy results to all but the extremists on both sides.



WHAT A LABOR UNION CAN DO

A curious strike ran a brief but instructive course in England a fortnight ago. It began without notice and spread with startling rapidity among all classes of workers on the Northeastern Railway. It quickly threatened widespread disaster in the region served by the Northeastern. The London "Times," only a day or two after the strike had begun, said: "Trade is at a standstill. Food is perishing on the quays, ships can neither load nor unload, nor without the greatest difficulty supply themselves with coal; passenger as well as goods traffic is suspended; collieries are already closed, throwing thousands of miners out of work, and more must presently follow. The iron and steel trades must shortly be paralyzed, reducing a huge and industrial population to idleness." The pretext for the strike, though it can hardly have been the real cause, was the discharge of an employee who refused to accept transference from one end of a railway yard to the other. Beyond the reinstatement of this man, no demand seems to have been made on the company by the strikers. The officials of the trade union to which most of the men on strike belonged—the Amal-

gamated Society of Railway Servants—learned of the strike only through the newspapers, and apparently could get no better information about the real or imagined grievances of the men than could the company or the public. The union officials, however, acted promptly and forcefully. They told the men in no uncertain tones that their action in striking was illegal, that the terms which the management offered were just and generous and that they must be accepted. The union refused to recognize the strike and to provide any funds for its support. This action on the part of the union leaders brought the men to their senses, and the offer of the railway management, which provided for the return to work of all the strikers without prejudice to their records, for a general inquiry into grievances, and for a special inquiry into the case of the discharged man, was accepted. This strike is a dramatic example of the benefits of organization. The strike was rapidly bringing disaster to all three parties concerned in it—the railway, the workmen, and the public. The union by its prompt action saved the men from the fruits of their reckless folly, assisted the railway managers to put an end to an intolerable situation, and saved the public from continued loss and inconvenience.



LABOR SUNDAY

Has the Church become a class institution? We do not think so; but many churches have given cause for the impression that it has. Certainly a few years ago there was abundant reason for the belief that most wage-earners, and particularly those wage-earners who are members of trade unions, felt either unwelcome or unregarded in church, and, on the whole, when not indifferent, rather resentful that the churches had so little to say about their problems of life and about the relation of religion to their peculiar struggles. Within a few years, however, there has occurred a marked change. This has been due in no small degree to what has been done by Charles Stelzle. An article about this "Union Preacher" will be found in another place in this issue. Beginning as a wage-earner in a factory, later becoming a minister, Mr. Stelzle has understood

the point of view of both the workmen and the Church. As executive head of the Department of Church and Labor of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, he has succeeded in persuading members of many trade unions that the churches want to understand and to help solve the problems created by modern industry. A few years ago the Methodist Episcopal Church in its National body adopted a platform regarding social and industrial questions that indicated an awakening on the part of the Church. Episcopalians have maintained an organization for active effort in the same direction. Other bodies have taken similar action. Finally, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America at its initial meeting made a somewhat elaborate and very enlightened pronouncement setting forth in outline what, in the light of Christianity, should be done by the churches to help set right what is wrong in the social and industrial system of the present. This pronouncement, offered officially on behalf of the great mass of Protestant churches in America, was accompanied by the organization, on behalf of the same churches and as a constituent department under the Federal Council, of the Commission on the Church and Social Service. How ready organized workmen were for such action was soon shown. At the Toronto meeting of the American Federation of Labor the delegates strongly recommended that organized labor co-operate with ministers in the observance of Labor Sunday. Throughout the United States, except in Louisiana, Nevada, North Dakota, Alaska, and New Mexico, a day commonly known as Labor Day and set for the first Monday in September is declared a holiday. It is the preceding Sunday that, it is now proposed, should be observed as Labor Sunday. The Commission on the Church and Social Service has responded to the suggestion by a recommendation "that each minister preach to his own people on the morning of Labor Sunday with reference to the social problem of the Church, especially as it has to do with the life of working people, emphasizing the Church's obligation to the industrial masses from the social and economic view-point." When the Federal organization representing the great mass of trade unions pro-

poses a method of bringing the working people and the churches into closer relation, can the churches hesitate to accept it with alacrity? And when the Federal organization representing the great mass of American Protestant churches agrees with the Federal organization representing the great mass of trade unions, a situation is created of which every church should take advantage. Many proposals have been made, and some have had wide acceptance, for devoting specified Sundays to specific objects, so that ministers and churches have reason to be cautious lest they find themselves devoting Sunday after Sunday to prearranged objects and losing all spontaneity from the observance of the day; but this proposal is altogether exceptional. It happens also that the day set apart for Labor Sunday comes at a time of the year when those churches, happily an increasing number, which observe the Christian year are not engaged in the celebration of any special season. There is information to be had that may indicate to them not merely appropriate action for this special day, but possibly a new line of thought regarding their whole ministry. The Commission on the Church and Social Service accompanied its commendation of Labor Sunday with several practical suggestions as to methods of making its observance successful. A letter addressed to the Rev. Charles Stelzle, Secretary of the Commission on the Church and Social Service, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, will undoubtedly bring to the inquirer more definite information. It is in the direction indicated by this movement that the Church needs in the immediate future to turn its strongest efforts, and it is there that it will find that larger service which is the Christian reward for service already rendered.



IMPROVING THE RACE

Interest in the welfare of children needs no explanation. Even animals die for the protection and sustenance of their young. The instinct which keeps two birds busy finding bugs and worms and grubs for a group of gaping nestlings has ruled the conduct of men and women from the beginnings of mankind. It is only recently, however, that this interest in the

welfare of children has become, so to speak, socialized. Many people are recognizing that the community (whether it is a village or a State or a Nation, or simply a voluntary group of individuals) must respond to this instinct of nurture. This feeling of social responsibility has been manifested in various ways. It has found expression in the development of our public school system. It has shown itself in special laws relating to child labor. It is seen in a growing literature about children, in the development of "child study," and in organizations and gatherings. The Child Welfare Exhibit to be held in New York City next autumn is one of these manifestations of common interest. To this proposed exhibit The Outlook has already referred. Recently, in Worcester, there was held the second annual meeting of the Child Conference for Research and Welfare. Psychologists who have studied the distinctive traits of the minds of children, and men and women engaged in practical work with children or for children, gathered there and exchanged ideas. Juvenile delinquency presents problems quite different from those of the mature criminal; infant mortality is the result of conditions that only incidentally affect the death rate among adults; the neglected child has quite a different claim upon the community from that of most dependent adults. Such subjects as these require special consideration. To the benefit of the children can thus be brought the expert knowledge of the physician, the teacher, the psychologist, the penologist, the government official, the student of philanthropy, the specialist in many branches.

**THE NATION'S DUTY TO
THE NATION'S CHILDREN**

A conference of this sort is of great value; but it does not discharge the duty of the Nation to the children of the Nation. If the American people are going to do for American children as a whole what a parent does for his children, they must do it as a Nation. Two considerations point to National action. In the first place, the children are worth caring for for their own sake. Wrong done to any one arouses the impulse of protection; doubly

so when the wronged one is a child. In the second place, the future of the race will be determined by the children of the present. The Nation is taking some pains, though not yet enough, to see that its wealth is transmitted to posterity unwasted; it should take as much pains to see that that posterity itself is not weakened or injured by present neglect of the children. To this end there have been introduced into Congress bills for the establishment of a Children's Bureau in the Federal Government. Such a measure President Roosevelt warmly recommended to Congress in a Message dated February 15, 1909, in which he said:

The National Government not only has the unquestioned right of research in such vital matters, but is the only agency which can effectively conduct such general inquiries as are needed for the benefit of all our citizens. I therefore most heartily urge your favorable action on these measures.

It is not only discreditable to us as a people that there is now no recognized and authoritative source of information upon these subjects relating to child life, but, in the absence of such information as should be supplied by the Federal Government, many abuses have gone unchecked; for public sentiment, with its great corrective power, can only be aroused by full knowledge of the facts. In addition to such information as the Census Bureau and other existing agencies of the Federal Government already provide, there remains much to be ascertained through lines of research not now authorized by law, and there should be correlation and dissemination of the knowledge obtained without any duplication of effort or interference with what is already being done. There are few things more vital to the welfare of the Nation than accurate and dependable knowledge of the best methods of dealing with children, especially with those who are in one way or another handicapped by misfortune; and in the absence of such knowledge each community is left to work out its own problem without being able to learn of and profit by the success or failure of other communities along the same lines of endeavor. The bills for the establishment of the Children's Bureau are advocated by a large number of National organizations that are disinterestedly working for the welfare of children, and also by philanthropic, educational, and religious bodies in all parts of the country.

A bill with this object made some progress during the recent session. It has received the unanimous favorable report of the Committee which had it in charge in each house of Congress. It is under-

stood that there is very slight opposition to the creation of this bureau in either house. We hope that one of the first things accomplished at the short session of Congress will be the passage of the Children's Bureau Bill, in time for the Bureau to correlate and publish the findings of the Census of 1910 with regard to the children of the Nation. As a practical matter it has been suggested that the Bureau might be organized with—

1. A Division of Investigation.
2. A Division of Publicity.
3. A Division of Advice and Information.
4. A Division of Legislation for the tabulation and criticism of existing statutes.
5. A Division of Foreign Experiments.

It may be readily seen of what great importance the Children's Bureau will be for the guidance of the various organizations interested in the welfare of children, and as an authoritative source of information furnishing a basis for legislation by the various States and municipalities for the welfare of children in their respective jurisdictions. It is suggested that the friends of this measure throughout the country present it to the attention of the candidates for Congress at the approaching election.



A MEMORIAL TO DR. HALE

It is proposed to erect in Boston a National memorial to Edward Everett Hale. The memorial will take the form of a portrait statue of heroic size, with appropriate pedestal, approaches, and surroundings. A site on Copley Square has been asked for from the city of Boston, and several eminent architects have been consulted with regard to the approaches and surroundings. Mr. Bela L. Pratt, a sculptor of Boston, whose work in connection with the decoration of Memorial Hall at Harvard, of the State House and the Public Library in Boston, of the National Cemetery at Andersonville, and of the Congressional Library is well known, has already prepared a first sketch in clay of the proposed statue. The statue represents Dr. Hale as he appeared in daily life on the streets of Boston and of Washington, the familiar long coat a little open, the broad-brimmed hat hanging in the left hand, the cane firmly grasped in the right.

On the front of the pedestal will appear the inscription:

Edward Everett Hale
Man of Letters
Preacher of the Gospel
Prophet of Peace
Patriot

1822 1909

On either side will be inscribed the famous motto:

Look up and not down
Look forward and not back
Look out and not in
Lend a hand

It is appropriate that a memorial to Dr. Hale should stand in Boston, because Boston was his birthplace and his home, and because he was essentially a New Englander. But he was even more fundamentally an American, and the proposed memorial should therefore be in a true sense a National memorial—a tribute from the American people to the author of "The Man Without a Country." The memorial will probably cost fifty thousand dollars, and we sincerely hope that the necessary amount will be promptly made up by subscriptions from all parts of the country. Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Kidder & Peabody, the Boston bankers, who will send in return a receipt bearing an illustration of the clay model.



TRADE EDUCATION IN CANADA

In the recent appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the subject of technical education the Canadian Government has taken a step the results of which ought to be of great interest to the people of the United States as well as to the people of the Dominion. Canada is preparing the way for a comprehensive development of industrial training. The Commission already has begun its hearings, having held sessions in Ottawa and Nova Scotia. Appointed with authority to go to any part of the world where information of value may be had, it will travel from one end of the Dominion to the other, examining into the needs, equipment, and industrial methods of the different provinces, visit the points in the United States where are to be found technical schools of importance, and, later, proceed to Europe. Canada already has a number of technical schools of high

rank. Its agricultural schools—that at Guelph and Macdonald College, near Montreal, whose work is familiar to the readers of *The Outlook*—are of a high class. There are technical schools at Winnipeg and Kingston and Berlin, Ontario. The engineering schools of McGill University are well known. Only one of the provinces, however, has organized a provincial system of technical schools supported from the purse of the State. This is Nova Scotia, in which are to be found trade schools for coal-miners, stationary engineers, tailors, and those of other occupations, including even fishermen. Evening technical schools have been established in twenty-seven localities in the course of the last two years. These various schools are attended by about fourteen hundred students. The low death and accident rates in the mines, as compared with those in other mining communities, have been ascribed to the efficiency of the mining schools. The province also maintains a technical college of university rank in which courses may be taken in mining, civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering. The Chairman of the Commission is Dr. James W. Robertson, C.M.G., whose notable contributions to agriculture and industrial education while Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for the Dominion and Principal of Macdonald College are familiar to our readers. The other members are the Hon. John N. Armstrong, a barrister from the Maritime Provinces; Dr. George Bryce, F.R.C.S., of Winnipeg, founder of Manitoba College and President of the Royal Society of Canada; M. Gaspard de Serres, President of the new Technical Institute of Montreal; David Forsyth, Principal of the Berlin (Ontario) Collegiate and Technical Institute; and Gilbert M. Murray and James Simpson, of Toronto, representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. It is interesting to note that the appointment of such a commission has long been urged by both of the organizations just named, one representing capital and the other labor. It is a wholesome thing that labor should be taking thought for its future in this fashion. Its example in this respect might well be followed elsewhere.

A TWOFOLD VICTORY

The real political struggle this summer is not between the Republicans and the Democrats; it is between those who stand for the maintenance of party "regularity," even when that involves the maintenance of oligarchical methods, and those who stand for the public as against private interests, even when that involves revolt against the party organization. The former have been dubbed Regulars or Standpatters, the latter Progressives or Insurgents. Because the Republican party is dominant in the Nation, and the Regulars are dominant in the party, it is within the Republican party that the struggle is most acute and most significant. Senator Cummins, of Iowa, described this condition when, paraphrasing Lincoln's words, he declared that the Republican party could not endure "permanently half Progressive and half Standpat."

It is this struggle that made the Ohio Convention, reported in *The Outlook* last week, significant. That ended in a kind of compromise that was virtually a victory for the Standpat element. It furnished an occasion for Regulars to repeat their declarations, frequently made during the session of Congress, that the Insurgent movement was an exhibition of evanescent emotionalism, an experiment undertaken by political amateurs and used by scheming men to win power by the creation of a new faction. The party in Ohio, however, has yet to be tested at the coming election. It has no reason for confidence that it can persuade the voters of Ohio to accept a Standpat candidate on a Standpat platform.

In contrast with the result in Ohio are the results of the Republican campaign in two other States of the Middle West—Kansas and Iowa. In those two States the Insurgents have not only maintained their already large measure of leadership, but have greatly extended their power. On another page we record these results in Kansas and Iowa. It is evident from what happened in the Kansas primaries and in the Iowa Convention that the Insurgent movement is not in the hands of amateurs, and that it is not as evanescent as some of its opponents have

alleged it to be. On the contrary, it appears there as a determined and growing revolt of the people against what they believe to be favoritism and unfair privilege.

In order, however, to understand what has happened in Kansas and Iowa it is necessary to understand something of the history of the Insurgent movement as it has appeared in Congress.

In their way of dealing with political problems the American people show their English inheritance. They do not readily respond to issues in the abstract. Such watchwords as Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, which stir the blood of Latin peoples, do not drive Americans to the polls or to the primaries. It is something concrete and definite that the American people require for a political issue. Their growing impatience with special privilege accorded to private interests is not due to a repetition of the phrase "special privilege" or "private interest," but to their experience of specific instances of special privilege accorded to private interests which have resulted in definite and visible fruits of injustice. These definite results can be grouped under two general heads. On the one hand are those which have shown themselves in the abuses of corporate wealth; on the other hand are those which have shown themselves in the tyranny of boss rule. It is perfectly true that the two kinds of evil are interdependent. The abuses of corporate wealth are fostered by the tyranny of boss rule, and the tyranny of boss rule is encouraged by the abuses of corporate wealth; but the two can be distinguished, and as a practical matter often appear as separate.

Now, although both kinds of evil, as soon as they become manifest, and particularly when they become arrogant, arouse public resentment, each engages the hostility of a somewhat distinct type of public leader. The 'special privilege of corporate interests arouses the concern of the man who knows the ordinary struggles of men in their daily tasks; the special privilege of political interests arouses the concern of the man who is particularly interested in the preservation of free institutions. The opponent of corporate interests when he becomes extreme tends to be a demagogue; the opponent of political interests when he becomes extreme tends to be a

doctrinaire. Insurgents are thus of two types, and of temperaments all the way between the two.

It has so happened that of these two types of Insurgents one has appeared especially in the Senate, the other in the House of Representatives. This is due largely, if not wholly, to the fact that the two kinds of evil to which Insurgency is opposed are represented, the one more particularly in the Senate, the other more particularly in the House. What is commonly known as Aldrichism is the special privilege of corporate wealth; and that has appeared in the Senate because the Senate is so constituted as to make it naturally a place where defenders of corporation privilege can exert influence and power. So it has been in the Senate that one kind of Insurgents has especially appeared—those who stand for what they regard as progressive policies to check the encroachments of special interests. On the other hand, what is known as Cannonism is the special privilege of boss rule; and that has appeared in the House because the House is so constituted as to emphasize necessarily political organization, and consequently to invite the evils of bossism and oligarchy that are incidental to a high state of organization. So it has been in the House that the other kind of Insurgents has especially appeared—those who stand for such parliamentary rules as they believe will liberate the representatives of the people. The one type of Insurgent may thus be called the Progressive Insurgent, the other the Parliamentary Insurgent. A victory for the one does not necessarily mean a victory for the other.

The significance of the results in Kansas and Iowa lies in the fact that they represent a triumph for both kinds of Insurgent. In Kansas the campaign was a victory for the opponents of Cannonism. Messrs. Murdock and Madison, both distinguished as Insurgent leaders in the House of Representatives, are Kansas men. The fact that Mr. Cannon himself went to Kansas to aid the Regulars emphasized the issue of Cannonism there. The triumph, therefore, of the Kansas Insurgents represents the triumph of that type of Insurgency which is opposed to the privilege of boss rule. On the other

hand, the campaign in Iowa resulted in a victory for the opponents of Aldrichism. Messrs. Cummins and Dolliver, both distinguished as Insurgent leaders in the Senate, are Iowa men. The fact that the campaign in Iowa was centered on the tariff with which Senator Aldrich's name is so closely associated emphasized the issue of Aldrichism there. The triumph, therefore, of the Iowan Insurgents represents the triumph of that type of Insurgency which is opposed to the privilege of corporate wealth.



WANTED—A POLICY

The New York "Times" reports an interview with Jacob H. Schiff, the well-known financier, who has been traveling in Alaska. He is reported as saying that "what Alaska needs is a declared policy on the part of the Government, and such a policy must be outlined in the very near future, else Alaska will be locked up for a generation to come." The Outlook agrees with Mr. Schiff, and we believe that the country agrees with him. It is waiting, not altogether patiently waiting, for the present Administration to formulate and declare its policy respecting the coal, mineral, oil, gas, and timber lands and the water power sites which now belong to the people of the United States. The only policy so far distinctly declared is embodied by the Act of Congress passed at its last session, on the recommendation of the President, reserving these lands from settlement until a policy can be formulated. And the people are entering on their fall campaign for the election of a new House of Representatives very much in the dark as to what that policy is to be.

The last Administration announced its policy very clearly in the following words of Mr. Roosevelt:

In my judgment, the Government should have the right to keep the fee of the coal, oil, and gas fields in its own possession, and to lease the rights to develop them under proper regulations; or else, if the Congress will not adopt this method, the coal deposits should be sold under limitations to conserve them as public utilities, the right to mine coal being separated from the title to the soil.

It is evident that the Roosevelt Administration preferred the former policy;

Mr. Ballinger, when Land Commissioner, declared his preference for the latter policy. The country does not know which of these policies President Taft prefers, or whether he has made up his mind between them, or perhaps has some other policy under consideration. In the approaching election every voter should know what policy the candidates respectively represent. A vague, general declaration in favor of "Conservation" should not deceive any one.

The Outlook has declared definitely its policy (see March 5, pages 505, 506). It here restates its policy, in brief but we hope sufficiently definite terms:

I. The Government should keep in its own possession the fee of all lands in the public domain except agricultural lands.

II. It should lease them for comparatively short terms, by which we mean a quarter of a century or less, probably with privilege of renewal on readjusted rental.

III. It should retain power to prescribe and enforce such regulations as may be necessary to prevent waste and to protect the rights and preserve the lives and limbs of the operators in the mines.

IV. It should either require a fixed royalty on all coal or other minerals mined, all gas and oil taken, and on all timber cut, or, preferably, should follow the example of Massachusetts, which, in its franchise to the Boston Gas Company, determines the profit which the company may make, by providing that, the lower the price of the gas, the higher may be the profit to the company. Upon the former plan, the money received from the property of the people would go into the United States Treasury; upon the latter plan, it would go in lessened prices to the consumer. In the latter case it would be necessary to make sure that the advantage really went to the consumer, not to some fictitious middleman. Possibly a combination of the two plans could be devised.

What the country is waiting for is a declared policy which will secure two things: first, that private capital shall be able to secure a reasonable profit for the money involved and the risk assumed, and shall be allowed a large liberty in the method of development; and, second, that the profit over and above such reasonable compensation to capital shall be

secured to the people ; and such power of regulation shall be retained by the Government as is necessary to protect the rights both of the laborer and of the owners, that is, the people. Evidence before the Senate Committee, furnished by a representative of the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate, indicated its expectancy of possible cumulative profits of 5,000 per cent on the capital invested. That is more than a reasonable compensation for the use of the money and the risk assumed.

If any reader of *The Outlook* can state any good reason why the people, who now own many millions of dollars' worth of real estate, should give it away to private capitalists, we shall be glad to have him give it to our readers through our columns, provided that he can do so in, say, five hundred words. If a number of readers accept this invitation, we shall, of course, exercise our liberty in selecting what appears to us to be the best statement.



THE TESTIMONY OF JOHN STUART MILL TO MYSTICISM

Mr. Thomas Gradgrind has brought up his daughter to believe only in facts. "Facts alone are wanted in life ; plant nothing else and root out everything else." He has taught her to distrust her feelings, intuitions, instincts, the higher voices of her soul, call all this what you will. She falls under the stress of the most dangerous temptation which can assail a fair woman ; there is nothing but her womanly instinct to protect her, and she has been taught to distrust all instincts. Nevertheless, it asserts itself, and at the last moment she seeks from the temptation a refuge in the home of her father ; the father who has always loved her, though always professing to distrust and disbelieve in any kind of emotion. In the anguish of that hour his faith in facts as the only realities in life, and his unfaith in instincts, which have been to him but the unsubstantial visions of a dream, break utterly down, and to the tragedy of almost losing a daughter is added the tragedy of losing the fundamental belief on which his whole life has been based.

" 'Some persons hold,' he pursued, still hesitating, 'that there is a wisdom of the Head, and that there is a wisdom of the Heart. I have not supposed so ; but, as I have said, I mistrust myself now. I have supposed the head to be all-sufficient. It may not be all-sufficient ; how can I venture this morning to say it is ! If that other kind of wisdom should be what I have neglected, and should be the instinct that is wanted, Louisa—' " And he leaves off, overpowered by his emotions.

The novelist is an interpreter of life ; the romantic novelist no less an interpreter than the realist. The Gradgrind philosophy always breaks down in the hour of trial, and leaves him who has built his life upon it bereft indeed. If there were no other argument against this philosophy of disbelief in the instincts and emotions except this, that it is also a philosophy of despair, this argument alone would be fatal to it. For life is the real end. What fails to minister to life cannot be true. As that is not medicine which does not cure, and that is not food which does not feed, and that is not learning which does not instruct, so that is not truth which does not equip for life ; and the Gradgrind philosophy, that we know only what our senses bring to us, and are never to trust the inward witness of our spirit, does not equip for life, and its great teachers are the witnesses that it does not equip for life : Professor W. K. Clifford, saying, "We have seen the spring sun shine out of an empty heaven, to light up a soulless earth ; we have felt with utter loneliness that the Great Companion is dead ;" Charles Darwin, lamenting that "now for many years I cannot endure to read a line of poetry. I have tried lately to read Shakespeare, and found it so intolerably dull that it nauseates me. I have almost lost my taste for pictures and music ;" Herbert Spencer, bringing his autobiography to a close with the most significant sentence in the two volumes : "Thus religious creeds, which in one way or other occupy the sphere that rational interpretation seeks to occupy and fails, and fails the more the more it seeks, I have come to regard with a sympathy based on community of need ; feeling that dissent from them results from inability to accept the solutions offered, joined with

the wish that solutions could be found;" Professor Tyndall, with his confession of the failure of atheism as a philosophy of life: "I have noticed during years of self-observation that it is not in hours of clearness and vigor that this doctrine commends itself to my mind; that in the presence of stronger and healthier thought it ever dissolves and disappears, as offering no solution of the mystery in which we dwell, and of which we form a part."

And now comes John Stuart Mill bearing the same significant testimony.

John Stuart Mill, if not the father of English sensational philosophy, was beyond question one of its ablest interpreters and advocates. He believed, or believed that he believed, or at least is believed by his admirers to have believed, that all our knowledge is derived from our senses; that we know nothing save what we have seen, or heard, or touched, or tasted, or can logically deduce from these witnesses of our senses. In his recently published letters,¹ especially those addressed to Thomas Carlyle, he gives what is to us a surprising explanation of his estimate of his own philosophy. We can transfer only two or three of the more significant passages to our pages here:

I conceive that most of the highest truths are, to persons endowed by nature in certain ways which I think I could state, intuitive; that is, they need neither explanation nor proof, but if not known before are assented to as soon as stated. Now, it appears to me that the poet or artist is conversant chiefly with *such* truths, and that his office in respect to truth is to declare *them* and to make them *impressive*. This, however, supposes that the reader, hearer, or spectator is a person of the kind to whom those truths *are* intuitive. Such will, of course, receive them at once, and will lay them to heart in proportion to the impressiveness with which the artist delivers and embodies them. But the other and more numerous kind of people will consider them as nothing but dreaming or madness; and the more so, certainly, the more powerful the artist, *as* an artist. . . . The artist's is the highest part, for by him alone is real *knowledge* of such truths conveyed; but it is possible to convince him who never could know the intuitive truths that they are not inconsistent with anything he *does* know, that they are even very *probable*, and that he may have faith in them when higher natures than his own affirm

that they are truths. He may then build on them and act on them, or at least act nothing contradictory to them. Now, this humbler part is, I think, that which is most suitable to my faculties as a man of speculation. I am not in the least a poet in any sense, but I can do homage to poetry. I can to a very considerable extent feel it and understand it, and can make others who are my inferiors understand it in proportion to the measure of their capacity. I believe that such a person is more wanted than even the poet himself; that there are more persons living who approximate to the latter character than to the former. I do not think myself at all fit for the one; I do for the other: your work I conceive to be the higher. Now, one thing not useless to do would be to exemplify this difference itself; to make those who are not poets understand that poetry is higher than logic, and that the union of the two is philosophy. I shall write out my thoughts more at length somewhere and somewhen, probably soon.

Conscious of this difference between faith and knowledge, between the poetical and the logical temperament; conscious, too, that the poetic is the higher development and faith the nobler endowment, Mr. Mill will not pretend to the faith which he does not possess, he will not pretend to possess the temperament which is not his. "Were it not," he writes, "that imperfect and dim light is yet better than total darkness, there would be little encouragement to attempt enlightening either one's self or the world. But the real encouragement is that he who does the best he can, always does some good, even when in his direct aim he totally fails; . . . that any one sincere mind, doing all it can to gain insight into a thing, and endeavoring to declare truthfully all it sees, declares this (be it what it may), is itself a truth." For this absolute sincerity, this refusal to make-believe believe, this refusal to assume as his the faith which is not his, Mr. Mill deserves all praise, and more, not less, because this sincerity leads him to acknowledge, alike to himself and to others, how real and great is his loss. "I have," he writes in another letter to Carlyle, "only what appears to you much the same thing as, or even worse than, no God at all; namely, a merely probable God. By *probable* I do not mean, as you sometimes do, in the sense of the Jesuits, that which has weighty authorities in its favor. I mean that the existence of a Creator is not to me a matter of faith or

¹"The Letters of John Stuart Mill." Edited, with an Introduction, by Hugh S. R. Elliot. Two vols. Longmans, Green & Co., New York.

of intuition; and as a proposition to be proved by evidence, it is but a hypothesis, the proofs of which, as you, I know, agree with me, do not amount to absolute certainty. As this is my condition in spite of the strongest wish to believe, I fear it is hopeless; the unspeakable good it would be to me to have a *faith* like yours, I mean as firm as yours, on that, to you, fundamental point, I am as strongly conscious of when life is a happiness to me, as when it is, what it has been for long periods now past by, a burthen."

These letters to Carlyle, here published, were written in 1833-34, in the twenty-sixth year of Mr. Mill's age. Whether later his opinions changed and he put less value upon the poetic temperament and the intuitive or instinctive perception of truth, we do not know. His published writings would not necessarily throw great light upon that question, because he frankly says to himself and to his friend that he must use for the enlightenment of others his own faculties and powers, he must not pretend to possess the faculties and powers of men of different temperament. This self-denial, imposed upon him partly by his intellectual limitations, but still more by his absolute candor, limited, as James Martineau half a century ago pointed out, the field of his intellectual activities, as it must limit all of those who possess Mr. Mill's temperament and who limit themselves by his philosophy.

Does he treat of the investigation of Nature? he takes it up to the highest *laws of phenomena*, irrespective of the hypothesis of an ulterior source. Does he define the ranges of Logic? it is the science of *proof* dealing only with the inference of secondary truths, not the science of *belief*, which would include also the list of first truths. Does he explain the business of Ethics? it is to appraise and classify voluntary actions by their *consequences*, not to scrutinize them in their springs.

Our age possesses not a few disciples of the Gradgrind philosophy. They do not believe in the aphorism of Pascal, "The heart has reasons of its own that the reason knows not of." They do not believe in the beatitude of Thomas à Kempis, "Blessed the ears which receive the instillings of the divine whisper, and take no note of the whisperings of the

world." They entirely agree with Alfred Tennyson in saying:

"we cannot know;

For knowledge is of things we see;"

but they do not believe at all with Alfred Tennyson in

"Believing where we cannot prove."

If they study science, it is only to tabulate phenomena, not to interpret their meaning; if they study literature, it is only to acquaint themselves with the temperament of the writer, not with the belief that there are any prophets whose witness to the invisible world is to be taken seriously. It may be worth while for any of our readers who have been affected by the positive assurance which the advocates of this philosophy sometimes assume, to consider the testimony of John Stuart Mill, than whom this philosophy has never had a more clear-minded, more candid, and more consistent interpreter, and perhaps to realize that there is a window through which they can look out upon the world of reality other than that which the senses furnish them.



THE SPECTATOR

At present writing the Spectator is situate, by conservative estimate, a mile and a half from a drink of water. The morning being something warm, he bethought him to trundle out on his antiquated wheel to a certain pseudo-sylvan solitude he knows, there the better to invoke the editorial muse. And now, the long, hot, dusty road behind him, he can fix his mind on nothing but water—clear water-brooks, and ferny springs, and country wells oozing coolness, and even the chill dew on the homely country pitcher. His memory plays tantalizingly about all manner of picturesque *al fresco* slakings of the thirst of summers past. . . . Well, why not? What better topic for the droughty season? The Spectator bows to circumstances. These paragraphs shall deal with drinks afoot.



Is there still, the Spectator wonders, somewhere in the Fort Hill region of old Staten Island, a merciful old well set full in the middle of a steep and scorching road? Or is that improved away with the rush of progress? Some day ere long he

means to make pilgrimage to see. As if it were yesterday, he recalls coming upon that well, a footsore youngster, dog-tired, his tongue hanging out for very dryness. With what a leap of gladness his eye fell upon the well-curb and ancient windlass! Eagerly he seized the creaking handle, feverishly he ground it round and round. The bucket hung deep. It was minutes before, dripping musically, it came into view. As soon as he could reach it, the Spectatorling reached down greedily and lifted it to the worn curb. A bucket? No, a power sprinkler! Of tin, gloriously rusted, it spurted water at every pore! And *such* water! So clear it fairly radiated light, so cold the spray of it freshened the near-by air like the downpour of Niagara. Involuntarily the Spectator leaped back before the icy shower. But there was no time to be lost. He wasted none on daintiness. He thrust his profile informally into that fast-draining sieve and drank and drank and drank. Never, from glacier pool, or spring, or mountain beck, quaffed he so delectable a draught. Such water, he is satisfied, does not flow in plumbers' pipes.

The Spectator, be it noted, plunged his heated face hardily into the water to drink. Such, he opines, has been the method of true sportsmen from the lapping warriors of Scripture down. There are those who pin their faith on all sorts of emergency cups, silver ones that shut up like an accordion, or folding paper cups, or collapsible affairs of soft rubber. The Spectator affects none of these subterfuges. When he drinks out of doors, be it from a trout pool, or a riotous little river, or a secluded, bubbling spring, his method is always the direct, the courageous. He scorns to carry along a folding pocket civilization when he goes into the wilderness. Roadmates of his days on the Norwegian *fjeld* will tell you that he did not hesitate to slake his thirst at the same antique log watering-trough that refreshed his sturdy little *fjord* pony. "Where the horse sucks, there sucks he," they jeered as they got out their drinking paraphernalia and prepared a libation to good form. Herein is the Spectator like unto the capital of Iceland. It is true that he drank from the horse-troughs just as it is

literally true that the city of Reikiavik fills its afternoon tea-kettles from the same river of naturally hot water which serves for the cleansing of foul linen. Only it should be added that, as Reikiavik taps off its supply for cooking *above* the laundry pools, so the Spectator set his lips to virgin water where it came tumbling into the trough from the region of eternal snows.

There are palpable disadvantages about going down on all fours to drink. The Spectator has not forgotten how once, after he was past the first suppleness of youth, he had got himself warily down for a draught from a clean little stream in the Berkshires, to the no small inconvenience of knees long unused to be ground upon pebbles and muscles long unwonted to the "prone falling position" of Swedish gymnastics. He was just balancing himself ticklishly, his wishful lips stretched out toward the liquid coolness, when a monster bullfrog plumped suddenly into the stream. An instant later a second splash broke the warm stillness. It was the startled Spectator going in head first!

But what are such chances, or the risk of imbibing crawfish or lizards, compared with the luxury of drinking out of Nature's boundless reservoir? Who would not hazard a wetting for the smell of the brook at close range, for the ravishing lights that go flickering over the shallows as wind-driven ripples skim the surface, for the comical crinkled image of the bending drinker the bright water sends back, for the colors of the pebbled bottom, and, not least, for the sense of sudden intimacy with the trout? Why, even a city dog may vibrate to the sentiment of living water, as the Spectator can prove by the following tale.

He was coming home from the grocer's whither he had been despatched for forgotten supplies, when his attention was attracted by a series of heartrending howls. He looked about. Nothing worse than a beautiful collie trying vainly to moisten his tongue at one of those senseless suburban drinking-fountains that take no thought for thirsty dogs. In vain he stood on his hind legs and

propped his paws on the edge of the basin. Big fellow though he was, his eager tongue lacked six inches of reaching the brimming water. Hence his howls, which would have drawn tears from a stone, but not water from that cruel fountain. It would have been easy enough to lift the dog, if a trifle conspicuous proceeding for the public highway. But the Spectator was seized with a whimsical idea. His purchases, three small parcels, had been inclosed by the obliging groceryman in one large paper bag. He drew them out, and, submerging the mouth of the bag in the fountain, was edified to see it promptly fill. Lifting it, leaking prodigiously, he set it before the hopeful collie, whose tail had been all the while going like an agitated flail. The dog buried his golden muzzle thirstily in the bag and drank so rapturously that he might have been heard in the druggist's over the way. When, between leakage and his quick tongue, the water was done away, he expressed his doggish thanks by every trick of eye and bark and tail. The Spectator, duly flattered, passed on, a warm Good Samaritan feeling at his heart. But, chancing indiscreetly to look back, what was his chagrin to see that courteous dog, his paws again on the fountain rim, still yearning after the real thing! That collie would have appreciated a first-hand brook.

If any reader of these paragraphs should come upon the Spectator in the open, he might be hard put to it to explain a thing he carries in the pocket of his tramping suit. It certainly looks like an emergency drinker of a sort. He has carried it ever since his encounter with a pailless, dipperless cider-mill. He and a fellow-tramp turned up just as the cider-makers, having secreted their buckets out of compliment to passing small boys, were going off for dinner. "Help yourselves, boys," they said with derisive grins, indicating the fragrant cider in the bottom of a deep vat. The Spectator looked at the other tramp (he turned out to be bog-trotting for orchids). "It's a case of the fox and the crane," said he, peering vainly about for any feasible dipper. "Now if we were rats; they say *they* can

get milk out of a long-necked bottle by letting down their tails." The bog-trotter smiled a superior smile. "What's the matter with this?" said he. And from an inner pocket he produced something like five feet of slender rubber tubing, one end of which he dropped lightly into the vat. An instant later the cool, golden cider was flattering the Spectator's parched throat. When they had both their fill, the bog-trotter coiled up the rubber proboscis and held it out to the Spectator. "Never travel without that," he said, sententiously. "If you're much in the woods, sooner or later you'll come upon a beautiful, deep trout pool with sides so steep and so overgrown that you risk your neck reaching it, to say nothing of muddying the water with the small avalanche of earth you bring down in your slide. With this you simply lie flat on the top of the bank and let down your elephant's trunk for a drink. Boil it occasionally. But never go afield without it." The Spectator has conscientious scruples against using it; but, on the chance of another cider-mill, he wears it next his heart.

Epicure though he is in the matter of water, the Spectator is not unreasonable. In the real wilderness, it is true, he puts up with nothing less than a whole brook for a beaker. But on a country road he comes down whole-heartedly to celebrate the fascinations of the farm-house dipper. There's a shrewd botanical thirst which seizes him when he goes, or pretends to go, a-Maying. Stiff with a long tramp, his boots wet and cramping from the bog, his hands twice their natural size from grubbing at the roots of things, then the Spectator is in the mood to appreciate wetness in its most modest forms. Braving the skancewise looks of the cow tethered in the yard, and the unequivocal hostility of the dog, he advances upon some trim farm-house, hat in hand. May he have a drink of water? And then that dipper, beaded with moisture that breaks into trickling runlets where his fingers brush the drops, the refreshing tinny smell, the reflection of a sunburnt and disheveled Spectator, the coolness on the tongue! On the whole, were he a Whitman, he believes it is the dipper he would immortalize in deathless verse!

THE WORLD MISSIONARY MOVEMENT

BY WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

THE late missionary conference at Edinburgh grows upon one. Its size, its representative character, the spirit manifested throughout its sessions, the vast amount of information brought out, and its far-reaching results—all combine to make it the most important religious gathering in the history of Christendom. Some eleven hundred delegates were present, from every important denomination of the Protestant branch of the Church, from all the Christian nations, and from all the important mission fields. The United States and Great Britain (including Canada and Australia) took the leading part both in number of delegates and in number of speakers, as they did in the preparatory work; but Germany, France, Holland, Switzerland, and the Scandinavian nations made valuable contributions to the discussions. Japan, China, and India were heard through representatives of the native churches, and these added no little to the interest.

Three halls were used for the sessions, which were held simultaneously, in the forenoon, afternoon, and evening, and the galleries as well as the main floors were generally filled. No one could attend without being impressed with the intellectual and moral strength of those who participated. They were, for the most part, past middle life, averaging fifty-five years or more in age—men and women who had won their right to speak for the Church by long and devoted service to this branch of Christian work. A spirit of consecration pervaded the halls, and the attitude of earnest attention lent encouragement to those who spoke. The pressure for time was such that the speeches in the general discussions were limited to seven minutes—all too short for the hundreds who came with a message. The work to be done during the Conference was much simplified by the preliminary reports prepared by the eight commissions appointed in advance and composed of the most prominent of the exponents of missions. One day was

given to each report, and the eight constituted so important a part of the total work done that even a brief review of the Conference would be incomplete without an enumeration of the subjects considered and the names of the chairmen of the commissions.

First. Carrying the Gospel to All the Non-Christian World; Chairman, Mr. John R. Mott, M.A., of New York, General Secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation. Mr. Mott, it should be added, was Chairman of the Conference, and proved a most admirable and efficient presiding officer.

Second. The Church in the Mission Field; Chairman, the Rev. J. Campbell Gibson, D.D., of Swatow, China, and representative of the Presbyterian Church of England.

Third. Education in Relation to the Christianization of National Life; Chairman, the Right Rev. C. Gore, D.D., Bishop of Birmingham, England.

Fourth. The Missionary Message in Regard to Non-Christian Religions; Chairman, Professor D. S. Cairns, D.D., United Free Church College, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Fifth. The Preparation of Missionaries; Chairman, President Douglas Mackenzie, D.D., Hartford (Connecticut) Theological Seminary.

Sixth. The Home Base of Missions; Chairman, the Rev. James L. Barton, D.D., Secretary American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston, Massachusetts.

Seventh. Missions and Governments; Chairman, the Right Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.

Eighth. Co-operation and the Promotion of Unity; Chairman, Sir Andrew H. L. Fraser, K.C.S.I., LL.D., of Great Britain.

The several reports summarized the replies received from a large number of representatives in the mission fields—sometimes from one hundred and fifty or two hundred—with the conclusions and rec-

ommendations of the commission. The discussions emphasized, approved of, or dissented from the various parts of the reports.

And what a wealth of material these reports contained! They will be published in eight volumes, together with a ninth volume which will contain the prepared addresses delivered at the Conference. These may be secured for four dollars, delivered, and the missionary boards and church papers will doubtless advertise them. The set should be in the hands of every church and missionary society, if not every church member.

It is impossible in the space at my disposal to mention all the results which are likely to follow from the Conference; in fact, it is doubtful if even the most enthusiastic could enumerate all the results, but attention can be called to a few of more immediate importance.

Never before has the reading public been put in possession of so complete a report of the work being done in the various fields; never before have the opportunities for advance and expansion been so clearly stated.

Korea is in the midst of a remarkable revival; whole communities are embracing Christianity, and the native church is itself becoming a missionary organization. Some believe that Korea will be the pioneer Christian nation in that part of the world.

The situation in Japan also is full of encouragement to missionaries. The old faiths are crumbling, and Christianity is destined to take their place. Already there are a multitude of earnest Christians in Japan, and, with the intelligence which characterizes all they do, they are developing a strong native church. It is not too much to say that the future of Japan depends very largely upon the growth of Christianity within her borders. A nation, like an individual, must have a moral character, and in both the nation and the individual religion is the only basis upon which a moral standard can be built. Without a sense of responsibility to God one is adrift on life's sea, without fixed purpose or definite destination.

In China the situation is similar; a great awakening is going on. The sleeping giantess of the Orient is rousing her-

self, and the whole world is interested in having her adopt the virtues rather than the vices of Western nations—interested in having her new and rapidly developing strength directed toward righteous ends. If educated China becomes a “yellow peril,” it will not be because of the color of her people, but because, as has sometimes occurred in the case of other nations, her lust for the yellow metal will not be sufficiently restrained by religious principles.

India, Africa, and the islands of the East also appeal for an increase in the number of missionary workers. A missionary from New Guinea reported a case where the chief of a tribe called at a mission station and asked for two teachers, and, during the more than two years which elapsed before the request could be complied with, assembled his people each Sunday and, all kneeling, addressed a mute appeal to the Supreme Being.

The reports also point out the vast areas which are entirely without missions, as well as the sections in which there is a special demand for more workers. A better understanding of the pressing needs in old fields and of new fields ripe for the harvest is sure to bring an increase in contributions and in the number of volunteers.

Much benefit is to be derived, also, from the suggestions made in regard to the training of missionaries—the issues are too great to permit of waste through inefficiency. The necessity for moral instruction along with mental development was emphasized, and the special requirements of each locality were discussed. Attention was called to the cheapness of education in the Christian schools of the Orient—only about \$50 per year for board and tuition—and to the significance of the Christian schools and colleges. They prove the Church's faith in its message; it is not afraid of the light. They prove, too, the good intent of the Christian nations; these nations show a sincere desire to aid the non-Christian nations when they contribute money to educate their people.

The relation of governments to missions was very frankly discussed, and this subject called out some candid criticism of the Christian nations. The report

admits that in China "certain missions have been in the past stalking-horses for European Powers bent on aggression," and that "Protestant missionaries generally regard the Government [Chinese] as by no means unnatural when it views with reluctance and even suspicion the acquisition by foreigners of large and commanding sites and buildings." The cruelties of the Congo were denounced, and several of the speakers condemned the encouragement given Mohammedanism in some of the countries.

Considering the delicacy of the questions involved, the Commission, with an Englishman for Chairman, the Hon. Seth Low, of America, for Vice-Chairman, and representatives from Germany, Norway, and Canada as members, dealt in a very straightforward way with the matter, and concluded with an appeal which must bear fruit in a nearer approach to a Christian standard in the conduct of the Christian nations. The report declares that the only possible justification of annexation by Christian nations is "a deliberate, steadfast, and thorough policy for the education of the people, in the highest and fullest sense of the term." The Commission registers a protest against the protection which Christian Governments have, in the interest of commerce, given to the opium trade, the liquor traffic, and forced labor. It is to be not only hoped but expected that the Conference will exert a great and practical influence in impressing upon Governments the important part they should play in the advancement of reforms among the non-Christian nations. Every act of injustice perpetrated or permitted in Christian countries against people of a non-Christian land is sure to be used as an argument against Christianity; every act of injustice perpetrated or tolerated by Christian Governments in non-Christian lands rises up to condemn Christianity. Is it too much for Christians to ask that their Governments shall avoid both these forms of injustice? It must be admitted that the influence of the Christian Governments is to a large extent thrown, sometimes actively, on the side of the liquor traffic, notwithstanding the confessed evils connected with it. Is it too much for Christians to ask that their Governments throw

the weight of their example, at least, against the use of liquor by excluding it on official occasions?

A study of the report of the Commission and a review of the discussions ought to stimulate good citizenship by impressing Christians with their responsibility for the continued existence of governmental evils which might be corrected. Reference was made during the Conference to the Peace Movement, and a largely attended Peace Meeting, addressed by representatives of Great Britain, Germany, Japan, and the United States, declared unanimously in favor of treaties stipulating that the contracting parties will not in any case declare war or commence hostilities until the question in dispute, no matter what its nature, has been submitted to an impartial international tribunal for investigation and report.

Surely the coming together of these representatives of Christendom must make powerfully for peace. Christian nations can hardly become engaged in a dispute which cannot be settled by arbitration, and the gathering at Edinburgh ought to make this still easier.

One of the strongest sentiments developed by the Conference was that in favor of co-operation and the promotion of unity. Every reference to the subject was applauded, and it was the burden of many speeches. The missionaries in the field soon learn that they must rely upon the fundamental truths of Christianity for converting power, and they gladly welcome the co-operation of those who are separated from them only by differences in creed or church organization. The inevitable result is a gradual subsidence of church distinctions and a gradual elevation of the essentials. It will not be surprising if the foreign missionary cause proves to be the most potent of all the influences working for the reconciling of denominational antagonisms. It was interesting to see the increasing cordiality which marked the co-operation of the representatives of the different church organizations. When the churches at home fully realize the breadth of the missionary opportunity and the depth of the obligation to carry the Gospel to every creature, they will feel that time and energy are too precious to be wasted in quarrels among

themselves. Thus will work abroad react upon the workers at home.

In like manner, the consideration of the Church's message to non-Christian countries tends to bring the churches into closer fellowship. The missionaries recognize the need of a definition of Christianity which will serve as a common denominator for all the churches—one that will convey to the mind of the non-Christian the essence of our faith; and this demand is arousing inquiry among those at home who are most alive to the importance of missionary work.

One of the commissions deals with the home base of missions. In fact, every subject discussed, when closely analyzed, is found to have its tap root in the home church. It reproduces itself in the missionary field, and the strength of the new church must ultimately be a measure of the vitality of the old one. The preachers, the teachers, and the medical missionaries, as well as the money which supports all of them, come from the churches already established, and those who go forth to win the world to Christ must, of necessity, reflect the sentiments entertained and the standard of morality set up at home.

If the Church is to prove equal to its growing responsibilities and accomplish the splendid task before it, it must bestir itself. Its members have worldly goods in abundance; they can spare the money needed to carry on the work upon an

enlarged scale. It is true that the Protestant churches of the United States contribute nearly ten millions a year through the various missionary societies—more than one-third of the total—not to speak of the amount contributed through Catholic organizations; but what is that sum compared with the amount spent annually for that which satisfies not—even for that which is actually hurtful?

There is need to combat the doctrine that life is to be measured by material prosperity and that only a selfish ambition can urge one on to large achievements. The missionary cause furnishes an answer. Here is a field in which the highest ability, the greatest energy, and the loftiest purpose can find full and satisfying employment.

As, according to the nursery tale, the traveler in the Alps saved his own life by the labor employed in keeping his companion from freezing, so the Church at home will find new strength and vigor in the effort it puts forth to carry Christianity to the uttermost parts of the earth—it is the scattering which increaseth.

In recapitulation, it may be said that the two great lessons taught by the Conference are: first, that the non-Christian world needs Christ and his conception of life; and, second, that the Christian world needs the stimulating enthusiasm which flows back from the mission field to strengthen faith, purify life, quicken the spirit of brotherhood, and purge governments of their inconsistencies.

WHAT THE PRIZE-FIGHT TAUGHT ME¹

BY H. HAMILTON FYFE

IN order to see things as they really are one must stand at a little distance away from them. The soldier in the thick of the fight knows nothing of the order of battle. The mountaineer as he toils upward gains no conception of the mountain's shape. The same is true of events and of ideas. The statesman must often wonder how his acts and treaties will look in even ten years' time. The philosopher, toiling through a maze of metaphysics, grasps no clue to the mystery of existence until he views later on from a distance the whole of the ground he has surveyed.

So it is from a distance of some weeks that I look back upon the prize-fight in Reno, with intent to clarify my impressions and to deduce from a contemplation of this particular event in "fistic" annals a general view of what is still called (though to-day, I fear, sarcastically) the "noble art."

Why is it, I often asked myself in Reno, during the week I spent there, that this excellent pastime and exercise of boxing should have gathered round it such unlovely associations? Of the little mountain town itself I shall always keep pleasant recollections. One walk I took by the gay, impetuous stream which sparkles through it, with the snow-topped Sierras dreaming in the "last long evening yellow" of sunset, would alone endear the spot to me. I like to recall the delicious morning and evening freshness. I think of the pretty homes across the river, each in its green plot watered with such faithful care. I can see again the smile of this fertile valley in the midst of the bare white desert, where the mountains' ribs poke through gauntly and neither man nor beast can live. Even the bustle of its active shops, ranged on the good wide thoroughfares of the central block, help to make up an attractive memory picture. But I was there before the fight and

after. Reno during the Saturday, Sunday, and Monday was like a nightmare, nothing less.

I suppose there has never been collected in one place before such a body of sharps, thugs, and toughs as descended on the Truckee Valley for this famous fight. I used sometimes to look among the throng of "fans" which pressed day and night around the center of interest, the Golden Hotel, for any sympathetic face. The only one I found was, oddly enough, that of Tex Rickard, the head and front of the whole sordid business. In his deep-set eyes was a far-away look; on his finely molded features an expression of detachment, which set him apart from those whom he tolerated as associates, but cannot surely have ranked among his friends.

Reno is not at any time a model town in the region of morals. Its indulgent attitude towards divorce and gambling tends to attract a class of visitors which cannot be said to shed any luster upon it. Yet even Reno began to ask what it had done to deserve such a visitation. As train after train discharged its load, the bars and gambling-houses grew fuller and fuller. No one seemed to have any thought or desire beyond drink, the spin of the roulette wheel, and endless discussion of the coming fight. The whole atmosphere was unbearably squalid and dull.

Now, there were contests between trained champions in Greece, contests (among others) of this very kind, for which boxers underwent long preparation, and which spectators traveled many leagues to watch. There were also in the Middle Ages tournaments, struggles between opponents who strove to "knock one another out," struggles in which men were sometimes killed. Yet, so far as we have record, neither the Olympian games nor the tournament lists were ever contaminated in the way that boxing has been. Their effect was to ennoble rather than to degrade; to attune the mind to high thoughts, not to steep it in the mire.

¹ The author of this article is a member of the editorial staff of the London "Daily Mail," one of the objects of his recent visit to the United States was to write for that journal an account of the prize-fight at Reno.—THE EDITORS.

Why is there so vast a difference between the modern prize-ring and these contests of earlier times?

There are, I think, three main reasons for this difference. First of all, boxing is not, as it used to be in Hellas, and as jousting was in days of chivalry, of any patriotic importance. It is not useful, I mean, in connection with national defense, as shooting is, for instance, which the Germans and the Swiss so wisely encourage. A good boxer is of no more value in the warfare of to-day than a man who has never dreamed of defending himself with his fists. One element which went far to dignify the pentathlon and the tournament is entirely lacking from the ring.

Second, it must be remembered that the Greek games formed part of a religious festival, and that with the tournament were bound up those sentiments of honor, knighthood, love, and bravery upon which the code of chivalry was based. It would be a mistake to rate that code too highly, but undoubtedly it aimed at a fine ideal. The Greek athlete could make of every blow a tribute to the gods. The combatant in the lists might feel aspirations toward higher things as he saw his lady's eyes turned on him or charged for the fame of his order and his patron saint. Prize-fighting is illuminated by no such gleams as these.

But there is a third cause, more potent, of the discredit into which fighting has deservedly fallen. That cause is the commercializing of the ring. Prize-fighting is no longer a sport. It has become a business, and a crooked kind of business at that. There is no pretense that Jeffries and Johnson met for the pleasure of exercising their skill and for the honorable purpose of deciding which was the better man. They signed articles simply because they were offered an easy means of earning a great deal of money. I asked a famous old trainer at Reno how he thought the fighters of to-day compared with the "bruisers" of the Regency Age. "Well," he said, "I admit, I'm for the old school. They'd shovel the snow off the yard, strip to the buff, and go to it to see which could put up the best fight. Why, these modern fellers,"

he added caustically, "would sooner go to work than do that!"

The victors at Olympia neither sought nor received any more recompense than the parsley crown. The hero of the tourney was simply rewarded by his lady's favor, perhaps by a word of approval from his overlord or king. The Middle Ages had their faults, but it did not require huge "purses" to bring their champions into the lists. There was in the Hellenes an inborn distinction which prevents our even fancying the Olympian games celebrated for the benefit of a moving-picture enterprise. The slimy trail of money is over the "noble art." Filthy lucre is the beginning and the end of prize-fighting, except for such a choice spirit as Tex Rickard, who (I like to believe) is really a sportsman, genuinely attracted by the fun of the thing.

This degradation of sport by money is a very real danger. It has killed boxing. In the United States it has pretty well killed racing; and it might do that in England also if ever the British Jockey Club lost its high character and the control of the turf fell into less worthy hands. These are both sports useful to any community, the one because it improves the breed of horses, the other because it betters the physique of men. It is pitiful that we should see them thus contaminated by a noisome gang of harpies who set profit above sport. Even football is in danger of being ruined as a pastime and turned into a money-making trade. All who care honestly for true sport, and who understand how much it may help to strengthen national character, must strive mightily against this spreading canker. The idiot who cannot play golf without betting, the nervous wreck who must have money on the baseball game, the imbecile who takes no interest in a horse-race unless he has backed his fancy—these are quite as much to blame as the "professionals." Indeed, they are really more to blame, for they do not need the money. They are simply buying excitement.

And here we come to the worst feature of these boxing competitions. They appeal no longer to the sporting instinct. They merely serve to whet the feverish appetite for sensationalism. Of the eighteen thousand spectators at Reno,

I doubt if there were one hundred interested in boxing for its own sake. The majority would have been equally keen to attend a man and dog fight, or any savage exhibition calculated to stir some elemental chord in their used-up systems. The patrons of the old prize-fighters were gentlemen, to begin with, and, furthermore, they were really amateurs of the sport. Most of them boxed themselves. They followed every blow and every feint and every parry with understanding and appreciation. The typical modern "fight fan" is a bar-room loafer, a gambler, a creature equally foul in his language and his thoughts. Compared with him, the pugilist is as Hyperion to a satyr. On the whole, the men who do the fighting are a decent lot. Even Jeffries's surly boorishness came, I believe, from an honest dislike of publicity. Johnson compels admiration, not only for his perfect training and development, but by his good humor and quiet manners. It is not the prize-fighters themselves who have brought the ring into disrepute, but those who induced them to make it a business, and those who regard it merely as a stimulus for jaded nerves.

In this craving for excitement we have a peril to sport quite as serious as the money danger. Unfortunately, it is a peril perfectly natural in such an age as ours, and one against which it is difficult to guard. In a complicated society it is inevitable that the hunger for sensationalism should increase. History shows us that it always has done so, and the reason for its doing so is plain. The mass of people are, by the conditions of their existence, deprived of the emotional stimuli which act upon men and women in a simpler state. Primitive humanity did its fighting and its love-making for itself. Complicated humanity has to content itself largely with counterfeited passions. When there is plenty of adventure in life, there is no need to supply it in the theater, in the sensational novel, in the prize-ring. It is in ages which reduce the romantic and the combative and the adventurous elements of life to a minimum that there springs up a demand for such fictitious nerve stimulants as the love story, the drama of fashion, the gladiatorial show.

It may seem strange to lump these together, but there is a very clear connection between them. The shop-girl who strains her tired eyes o' nights reading cheap novels, the young wife who sits entranced by the latest sexual play, the business man who cannot go to see prize-fights but who reads about them with consuming interest—they are all of a piece. All seek an emotional thrill to which they feel they are entitled, but which comes in these days only to the fortunate few by natural means. As daily life for the mass of people becomes more monotonous, more drab; as color and variety fade away in the hideous desolation of city life; as the senses are starved into dull submission to the reign of ugliness and mechanical toil—so is there bound to increase sensationalism, alike in sport and art.

In the ages "when life ran gayly as the sparkling Thames" art was either contemplative or useful. Its purpose was to glorify God or to dignify the existence of man. The exquisite works of the primitive painters were produced for a definite object—to heighten the religious sense. Later came the artists of the Renaissance, who added splendor to the reigns of princes and set up between cities such a rivalry in beauty as the world has never seen. The plays of Shakespeare, the cartoons of Michael Angelo, could have been written and drawn only in ages which had leisure to contemplate ideals. Shakespeare would never get a hearing in our time but for his reputation. Most play-goers, if they are frank, call him "stodgy" and "old-fashioned." What these complainants really mean is that they are unable to follow wide generalizations of life expressed in poetic terms. They want a drama more realistic, more commonplace. Their demand is not for intellectual or imaginative stimulus, but for some violent explosive mixture which will react upon their nerves.

To-day there is no time for contemplation, no widely spread delight in beauty. We are greedy of crude life. Rough slices, cut off anyhow, raw and bleeding, we gulp down with insatiable appetite. Imitations taste nearly as good as the real thing; we cannot distinguish between them. What we feel is that we are being

somehow cheated out of the sensations which life owes us. We demand, therefore, sham excitements. That is the explanation of the growing sensationalism in fiction, in drama, in painting, in pastimes, in sport.

In this direction America has, I think, gone even farther than England. The crowds which sit all day at Lord's and the Oval, and on cricket grounds all over the country, to watch the gradual process of the innings, are drawn by something other than a hunger for excitement. Baseball, on the other hand, seems to me (I may be wrong) to be popular in the United States just because it ministers to this craving. Americans have often told me that cricket is "so slow." But cricket is almost a science. The spectators follow it with scientific interest and criticism. They are not anxious for something "frightfully thrilling" (in Hedda Gabler's pet phrase) to be happening all the time.

The more we can induce people to play games themselves, the better shall we fight against this depressing feature of the "strange disease of modern life," as Matthew Arnold called it. It is not the player but the spectator who yearns for "the thrill." The player knows a keener, cleaner joy than that of mere excitement. It is in the huge throng of lookers-on, who never do anything but watch others play, that the danger to true sport lurks. Yet even so, it is better, if there are to be throngs of spectators, that they should watch games which have in them something more than a thrill. Allow the thrill to dominate all other points of interest, and we shall get back before very long to the spectacles of the Roman Coliseum. The popularity of the *circenses*, the wild beast conflicts, the gladiators' battles to the death, can be traced to exactly the same sources as the popularity of prize-fighting to-day. For there can be no doubt that it is popular all through the

Anglo-Saxon world, in spite of its being frowned on by the law.

Half the reason lies in its simplicity. No effort is required to comprehend two men standing up and punching each other until one has to give in. The other half of the explanation is to be found, as I have tried to show, in the fact that city-bred populations lose touch with the throbbing realities of life, and naturally seek to satisfy their nature by proxy—that is to say, with imitations of the real thing. This they will continue to do in some form or another, even though prize-fighting may be under a cloud, as; after the wretched Reno fiasco, it is now. The instincts planted in us through hundreds of thousands of years will not yield to a few centuries of Sunday-school teaching, nor be crushed out quietly by unnatural conditions of life.

The only sure way, then, to avert this peril of the gladiator's return is to give freer play to the universal instinct which demands that life shall be worth living. At present we are driving vast hordes of our workers along the path which led to the break-up of Rome. Cut off in all directions from the charm, the beauty, the variety of life, they turn inevitably to the only sources of pleasure and excitement which lie within their reach. If we are to save our civilization from such a fate as befell that which went before it, we must dethrone the Mammon god of unrestricted industrialism. We must realize that an industry is to be judged, not only by the prosperity of the few who direct it, but by the condition of the many who carry it on. We must restore the pursuit of beauty to its place as a civic virtue. We must make life fuller and more interesting, less of a grinding struggle, more of a boon and an adventure for *all*.

That is the lesson which Reno taught me, as I see it clearly after these few weeks.

THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

A SERIES OF ARTICLES IN WHICH THE AUTHOR CONSIDERS THE EFFECT OF DEMOCRACY IN THE FAMILY, IN EDUCATION, IN INDUSTRY, AND IN GOVERNMENT¹

EIGHTH PAPER

IN INDUSTRY—POLITICAL SOCIALISM

IN a previous article I have sketched the evolution of industry, the present stage of development, the general industrial unrest, and certain ameliorating improvements which have been suggested. In this and a succeeding article I attempt to indicate two radical and even revolutionary changes between which democracy has to make its choice if the spirit of democracy is ever to dominate American industrial institutions. The first is Political Socialism;² the second is Industrial Democracy. I avoid the term State Socialism because that term is often used to designate the doctrine of Bismarck: "That the State should take better care of its needy members than heretofore is not only a dictate of humaneness and Christianity, but also a necessity of conservative politics, which should aim to cultivate in the non-possessing classes of the population, who are at the same time the more numerous and least instructed, the view that the State is not only a necessary but also a beneficent institution." This is directly opposed to Socialism, which aims to abolish the distinction between possessing and non-possessing classes.

It is as difficult to define Socialism as it is to define Orthodoxy; whatever definition one offers, there is sure to be a Socialist to declare that the definition is wrong. For there are many types of Socialists. Among them are some dis-

contented men who want a larger share of wage and a less share of work; some cranks who think they could manage the universe, though they cannot manage themselves; some idealists who dream beautiful dreams, but do not understand human conditions or human nature; some great thinkers who have done good work for the world and whom the world ought to recognize as teachers and leaders; and some in whom these contradictory qualities are mingled in various proportions. And as there are many types of Socialists, so there are many varieties of Socialism. I speak of a single type when I speak of Political Socialism, and, in order that I may not be accused of putting up a man of straw to knock him down, I invite these same Socialists to give my readers their definition of Socialism as they understand it.

Says Mr. H. M. Hyndman: "In the end the entire power and means of production will belong to the State or its delegates, who will then be like the State itself, simply one great body of equal men organized to act in concert, with leaders chosen by themselves."¹

That was in 1883, my Socialist friend may say; twenty-seven years ago; Socialism has changed since then. Consider, then, John Spargo's definition, published in 1906, four years ago: "In the same general manner, we may summarize the principal functions of the State as follows: the State has the right and the power to organize and control the economic system, comprehending in that term the production and distribution of all social wealth wherever private enterprise is dangerous to the social well-being, or is inefficient." And he adds in a note: "I use the word 'State' throughout in its largest, most comprehensive sense, as meaning the

¹ These articles are based on and in part condensed from a series of lectures on "The Spirit of Democracy" delivered by the author on consecutive Sunday afternoons before the Brooklyn (New York) Institute in January and February, 1910.

² If any of my readers are inclined to think that Political or State Socialism, as in this article defined, is no longer maintained in Socialistic circles, I can only say: first, that I hope they are right, but, second, that my observation of the currents of to-day leads me to agree with Edmond Kelly, an advocate of a modified Political Socialism, in his statement ("Twentieth Century Socialism," 1910, p. 235), "State Socialism, therefore, is the form probably most in vogue among workingmen." And I believe the best way to meet it is to define it clearly and to distinguish it from what may be called voluntary Socialism, but what I prefer to call "Industrial Democracy."

¹ "Historical Basis of Socialism in England," p. 457.

whole political organization of society."¹ According to Socialism as thus defined by two leading Socialists, the political organization is to control and administer the industries of the community.

Those are individual definitions, my Socialistic friend will say. Then compare with them an official definition from the German "Social Democratic Programme," issued in Germany, October, 1891:

Nothing but the conversion of capitalistic private ownership of the means of production—the earth and its fruits, mines and quarries, raw material, tools, machines, means of exchange—into social ownership, and the substitution of Socialistic production, carried on by and for society in the place of the present production of commodities for exchange, can effect such a revolution that, instead of large industries and the steadily growing capacities of common production being, as hitherto, a source of misery and oppression to the classes whom they have despoiled, they may become a source of the highest well-being, and of the most perfect and comprehensive harmony.²

English Political Socialism does not differ from Continental Political Socialism. It is thus epitomized by Jane T. Stoddart in her summary of Socialistic Congresses:

Its cardinal principle is that the State should take out of private ownership the means of production, distribution, and exchange. This single sentence contains the quintessence of the creed drawn up at Socialistic Congresses. The workers, as Socialists believe, can be lifted out of their present misery only by the establishment of a democratic Work-State.³

Or, if this epitome by an outsider is questioned, the reader may take this, quoted by Professor R. T. Ely, from one of its well-known leaders: "Perhaps no society of Socialists includes in its membership a larger number of highly educated men than the Fabian Society of England. One of its members, Mr. William Clarke, defines a Socialist as 'one who believes that the necessary instruments of production should be held and organized by the community, instead of by individuals or groups of individuals within or outside of the community.'"⁴

It may be said that the "community" is not synonymous with the "State." That

is true; and some Socialists anticipate in the community two legislative or *quasi* legislative bodies: one industrial, the other political. But neither is the public school district identical with the town or the county. And yet we speak of education by the State in modern democratic communities as contrasted with education by the Church in the mediæval feudal communities. The essence of Political Socialism is not the machinery by which the community will do its work, but the doctrine that all the tools and implements of organized labor shall be owned by the community and all organized labor shall be directed by the community; that, to quote again John Spargo, "the State has the right and the power to organize and control the economic system." It is also true that the Socialist State as it is conceived by the Political Socialist is in some important respects unlike the modern State. In the view of some Socialists, all, or practically all, the injustices which now exist in society grow out of capitalism—that is, the private ownership of the means of production—and will disappear when capitalization disappears and all the means of production are owned by the State. They hold, therefore, that there will no longer be any need of criminal laws or governmental power to protect persons and property, and none for taxes because there will be no governmental expenses to be provided for. But this impossible vision deceives only the Socialists who dream; it does not deceive the Socialists who think. Mr. Morris Hillquit, himself a radical Socialist, after defining the State by the sentence, "the State makes and enforces laws and levies taxes," goes on to define the Socialist State in the following paragraph:

For the purposes of public works, health, safety, and relief, the Socialist commonwealth will need vast material resources, probably more than the modern State, and these resources, in whatever form and under whatever designation, can come only from the wealth-producing members of the commonwealth—thus there must be a direct or indirect tax on the labor or income of the citizen. The collection of this tax, the direction of the industries, and the regulation of the relations between the citizens will require some laws and some rules or instruments for their enforcement; hence even the element of coercion cannot be entirely absent in a Socialist society, at

¹ "Socialism," p. 219.

² The Erfurt "Social Democratic Programme" of October, 1891, "The Socialists at Work," p. 170.

³ "The New Socialism," p. 36.

⁴ "The Strength and Weakness of Socialism," p. 24.

least not as far as the human mind can at present conceive. The Socialist society as conceived by modern Socialists differs, of course, very radically from the modern State in form and substance. It is not a class State, it does not serve any part of the population, and does not rule any other part of the population; it represents the interests of the entire community, and it is for the benefit of the entire community that it levies taxes and makes and enforces laws. It is not the slave-holding State, nor the feudal State, nor the State of the *bourgeoisie*—it is a Socialist State, but a State nevertheless, and since little or nothing can be gained by inventing a new term, we shall hereafter designate the proposed organized Socialist society as the Socialist State.¹

Basing my definitions on those thus quoted from the advocates of Socialism, let me give my own. Political or State Socialism means this: That the city, or the county, or the State, or the Nation, or all four each in its separate sphere, shall own all the tools and implements of collective industry, all the trolleys, all the railways, all the factories, all the mines, all the forests, in a word, all those industrial enterprises which are carried on by groups of men acting together; and this State shall organize and direct this complicated industry as it now organizes and directs the army or the post-office; and it shall assign to every one of us his place in this great industrial organization, and shall take the proceeds and divide them equitably among all the people.

The thoughtful reader will perceive that Political Socialism continues the wages system, though in a new form. Society is still divided industrially into employer and employed. The State becomes the employer; all the citizens of the State are the employed. We all are employees working for a wage. The work is assigned to us, the wage is determined for us, by our employer. It is true that the all, constituted as a State, are the employers of the all as individuals. In this sense, and in this sense only, are the employer and the employed the same. But in a Socialist State all the members of the community would be as truly working under a wage system as are now the post-office clerks or the host of clerical employees at Washington or the soldiers in the standing army. Each man's task would be assigned to him by the State, and by

the State the hours and conditions of his labor would be determined and his wages allotted.

This is not industrial liberty. It is industrial servitude to a new master. Because I believe in industrial liberty and not in industrial servitude to any master, I am opposed to Political Socialism. "Conscience and honor," says H. A. Taine, "everywhere enjoin a man to retain for himself some portion of his independence." In Political Socialism the individual retains none of his industrial independence. "If," continues M. Taine, "in every modern constitution the domain of the State ought to be limited, it is in modern democracy that it should be the most restricted." In Political Socialism the domain of the State is almost indefinitely extended. What the democratic State with unrestricted powers may do in destroying the independence of the individual M. Taine has well shown in his "History of the French Revolution." The curious reader will find the elaborate restrictions imposed by such a State upon the industrial and economic liberty of the individual illustrated in over thirty pages of that work.¹ In this State "the social pact gives the social body absolute power over all its members." The State takes his products of commerce, manufacture, and agriculture, takes "grain from the farmer's barn, hay in the reaper's shed, cattle in the fold, wine in the vats, hides at the butcher's, leather in the tanneries, soap, tallow, sugar, brandy, cloths, linens, and the rest, in stores, depots, and warehouses," and pays for them in worthless paper, and sometimes not at all. It musters into military service all young men between eighteen and twenty-five, and condemns to death whoever evades the military draft; summons under pain of imprisonment all workmen who are needed for the service of the State, installs them and assigns them their tasks. It claims the right to close the churches, demolish the steeples, melt down the bells, send all the sacred vessels to the mint, proscribe every form of worship, exile the priests, change the market days so that no Catholics shall be able to buy fish on a fast day. It claims the right to put limits on individual fortunes, to fix the

¹ "Socialism in Theory and Practice," pp. 99, 100.

¹ Volume III, Book 6, Chapter I.

price at which articles may be sold, to determine the rate of wages, to enact that the servant who works for any citizen shall belong to his family and sit at his table. In this universal bondage to the State it claims the right to dissolve all other bonds, as those of employer to employed, of worshiper to the Church, of husband and wife, of parent and child. Marriage is held to be simply a civil contract; it may be dissolved at any time at the option of the parties. Parental authority is denied: "It is cheating nature to enforce those rights through constraint. The only right that parents have is their protection and watchfulness." Such are some of the claims of the leaders of democratic absolutism in the hour of its temporary victory; such some of the regulations which they made during the brief period of their supremacy. They amply justify the warning of Alexis de Tocqueville: If "ever the free institutions of America are destroyed, that event may be attributed to the omnipotence of the majority." They emphasize the truth that the absolutism of democracy is as dangerous as any other form of absolutism, and that it is as necessary for the protection of society to limit the power of a democratic State as it is to limit the power of an individual monarch.

That Political Socialism demands, on the one hand, a great extension of the functions of government, and, on the other hand, the practical abolition of all checks on the power of the majority, is sufficiently illustrated by a reference to the platform of the Socialist party of the United States in the last Presidential election. That platform demanded as immediate measures "the collective ownership of all railways, telegraphs, telephones, steamship lines, and all other means of social transportation and communication;" "the collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale, and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist;" and the perpetual public ownership, and by implication operation, of all mines, quarries, forests, and water power. And it also demanded the abolition of the Senate, and of the power of the Supreme Court to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by Congress, power of the majority to amend the Constitution,

and the election of all judges by the people for short terms. And these immediate measures were declared to be "but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole power of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come to their rightful inheritance." This last sentence appears to me to be a very clear definition of the aims of Political Socialism and a striking illustration of that "omnipotence of the majority" which over half a century ago was declared to be the greatest peril to America's free institutions.

That the Socialist State would infringe individual liberty is frankly conceded by some Socialistic writers. Thus Karl Kautsky says: "It is true enough that Socialistic production is incompatible with full freedom of work; *i. e.*, with the freedom of the laborer to work where, when, and as he wills. But this freedom of the workman is impossible under *any* organized association of laborers, whether founded on capitalistic or collectivist principles." Similarly, Antoine Menger says: "We should be wrong, however, if we rejected entirely the idea which lies at the basis of these objections. While it is certain that for the community as a whole the lessening of economic freedom is not necessarily bound up with the democratic Work-State, the danger does undoubtedly exist that this form of government should misuse its great economic powers for the enslavement of the individual, as the present individualistic Power-State misuses its political supremacy." But perhaps the most striking of these testimonies to the possible despotism which might arise in a Socialistic State is this programme laid down by M. Deslinières:

(a) The granting of arms to the executive government for the prevention of all disorder from the beginning. This right is to be used with extreme moderation.

(b) The suspension of the liberty of the press and of public meeting at the will of the government.

(c) The restoration to the government of the right of appointing municipal bodies.

(d) All men of full age who have not yet reached the age of retirement are to be required to work in the public service, in return for a fair salary.

(e) For those who refuse, the punishment will be confiscation of all income above the

wage of a journeyman of the third class; for those with a smaller income, enrollment among the pensionaries of the social poor law.

(f) Any one who, without permission from the government, lives more than three months abroad is to lose his national rights and his property.¹

It is true that the advocates of Political Socialism indignantly deny that it infringes individual liberty. But, after a somewhat careful study of their denials, I cannot see that they do anything more than show that capitalism also infringes individual liberty. Their general conclusion amounts to that frankly avowed by Karl Kautsky, that "the freedom of the laborer to work where, when, and as he wills" is impossible under any system. Mr. Edmond Kelly² does indeed argue, with elaborate comparative statistics, that a work-day of four hours would be sufficient in the Socialist State for self-support, giving the rest of the waking hours for leisure. But leisure for twelve hours is not liberty for sixteen. A slave is not a free man because the master who allots him his tasks and gives him his support requires only four hours a day to the task allotted.

This sacrifice of liberty in the Socialist State is supposed to be compensated for by the attainment of justice. The motto of democracy is liberty, equality, fraternity. By this Socialistic programme liberty is thrown overboard in order that equality and fraternity may be retained. I believe that no equality or fraternity can exist that is not founded on justice, and that the Socialistic State would sacrifice justice as well as liberty. There is neither equality nor fraternity in a state of society in which the individual is denied his natural rights, and these the Socialist State does deny.

The Socialist State organizes all the industries, employs all the workers, allots them their tasks, assigns them their wages, and divides among the members of the community the product of the labor. How shall this product be divided? Upon this question State Socialists are not agreed. There is no scheme of division which they have proposed that does not threaten to violate fundamental human rights.

¹ All these quotations are taken from Jane T. Stoddart's book "The New Socialism," Chapter VIII.

² "Twentieth Century Socialism," pp. 227-234.

One scheme proposes as the principle of division, "From every man according to his ability, to every man according to his need." To so modern and clear-minded a writer as Morris Hillquit this appears to be the ideal. "To the Socialists," he says, "the old communistic motto, 'From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs,' generally appears as the ideal rule of distribution in an enlightened human society, and quite likely the time will come when that high standard will be generally adopted by civilized communities."¹ High standard of what? Social justice? No! That is a principle of generosity, not of justice. Justice requires that society should secure to me what is my own. Generosity pleads with me to use what is my own for the benefit of my less fortunate neighbor. For society to take from me the product of my labor and give it to one who is more needy than I am is neither justice nor generosity.

What the individual produces by his unaided labor is his. It belongs to him because he has projected himself into it, and it is thus, as it were, a part of himself. The tailor makes two overcoats. They are his because they are the product of his industry. He is wearing one and carrying the other over his arm when a strange man approaches him and takes the second overcoat from him, saying, "I have no overcoat, you have two; I will take the second overcoat from you on the principle 'From every man according to his ability, to every man according to his need.'" That is highway robbery. Or the tailor hangs his two overcoats on the hat-tree in his hall. A man who has no overcoat creeps into the hall, takes one from the hat-tree and carries it off. He is acting on the principle "From every man according to his ability, to every man according to his need." That is thieving. Or, having two overcoats, the stranger proposes to the tailor to put up the four overcoats and throw dice for the four, and the tailor agrees. Both overcoats are put up, the stranger throws double sixes, and gets both the overcoats of the tailor. That is gambling. Or the State comes into the tailor's house and takes one of his overcoats and gives it to his unprovided neigh-

¹ "Socialism in Theory and Practice," p. 117.

bor, and justifies the act by the motto, "From every man according to his ability, to every man according to his need." That is Political Socialism—in one of its forms. What I have produced by my labor no man, no body of men, no State, has a right to take from me without giving me adequate compensation for it. My Socialistic friend says, "Does not the State take your property by taxation?" Yes, and it gives me the protection of a just government in compensation. If it does not give me such protection, then the State is a robber. Or he says: "Does not the capitalist take the laborer's product, give him what the capitalist thinks, or appears to think, is a just return for the labor, and keep the rest of the product for himself?" Yes! And that is the reason why I object to capitalism. And the injustice involved in the capitalist taking the labor product, paying a wage for the labor, and appropriating the rest of the product as he thinks best is not cured by having the State take the labor product, pay a wage for the labor, and appropriate the rest as the State thinks best.

A second method of distribution is thus stated by Annie Besant:

Since in public affairs ethics are apt to go to the wall and appeals to social justice too often fall on deaf ears, it is lucky that in this case ethics and convenience coincide. The impossibility of estimating the separate value of each man's labor with any really valid result, the friction which would arise, the jealousies which would be provoked, the inevitable discontent, favoritism, and jobbery that would prevail: all these things will drive the Communal Council into the right path, equal remuneration for all workers.¹

Annie Besant is not an authority on Socialism, and "equal remuneration for all workers" finds few advocates among Socialistic writers, though it is stated by one writer to be in the programme of the Modern French Socialists.² It is by no means certain that it would not find many advocates among the workers in a Socialist State. The fact that the somewhat similar motto, "Equal wages for equal work"—the equality of work being determined by the official position occupied

and the hours spent—was enthusiastically advocated as a principle of absolute justice by a large number of school-teachers in New York City, is ominously significant. Whatever may be said of that motto, Mrs. Besant's "Equal remuneration for all workers" is palpably unjust. The worker is entitled to be paid for his work according to the benefit which he confers, not according to the time during which he is employed. The bank president's work is worth more to the community than the bank porter's work. Justice demands that each man should receive the product of his labor because it is his labor. If that is impossible, then he should receive its equivalent.

To secure to each worker such a just equivalent for his work some Socialists propose to constitute a Board or Council which would take all that is produced by the organized labor of the State, sell it, and divide the proceeds among the workmen as the Board might deem equitable. The practical objections which Mrs. Besant tersely presents to that scheme, "the jealousies which would be provoked, the inevitable discontent, favoritism, and jobbery that would prevail," are impliedly recognized by other Socialistic writers. Mr. Edmond Kelly thinks that "it will be indispensable to submit these matters to an industrial parliament in which every industry will be represented."¹ He does not explain why it will be indispensable, but we may assume that the reason is the one assigned by Mrs. Besant as to an administrative board. But past political experience does not indicate that parliaments are immune from jealousies and jobbery. A principal objection to a protective tariff is the fact that the various interests represented in Congress struggle each for the largest possible share in the protection. One is appalled in imagining what would be the conditions in an industrial parliament whose main business it would be to divide the proceeds of the industry of the Socialist State among all the officials and the workers in the socialized industry.

Finally, some Socialistic writers pass by the question how the proceeds of industry shall be distributed in the socialist State

¹ The Fabian Essays on Socialism, pp. 148, 149.

² "The average labor hour is the unit of value, and all distribution and exchange will take place on the basis of such a unit of value."—Jessica Peixotto, "The French Revolution and Modern French Socialism," p. 354.

¹ "Twentieth Century Socialism," p. 305.

with the air of "we will cross that bridge when we come to it." But we have already come to it. It is the crux of the whole question. The only reason for any form of Socialism is the fact that under our present industrial system the rewards of labor are unevenly distributed. He who proposes to us a better system must make it clear to us that his proposal involves a better distribution. The whole labor problem is nothing else than this: How in organized industry should the product be shared by those who are engaged in it? In our modern complicated society the laborer cannot avail himself of the product of his labor. The chef in a hotel cannot eat all the food he cooks, the tailor cannot wear all the clothes he makes, the shoemaker in a factory cannot use the eyeholes which he punches in the shoes for the shoe-strings, nor can the tanner use the skins which he cures. Since the workman cannot receive the product of his labor, justice demands that he should receive the equivalent for that product. The labor problem reduced to its simplest term is this: In what proportion should the value of an article made by a score of co-operating workers be divided among them? To give it all to the tool-owner and leave him to give what he will or what he can be made to give to the laborer is unjust. To require every man to contribute all he can and allow him to take only what he needs is unjust. To give an equal share to every worker regardless of what he has produced is unjust. To unite all the workers in any community in one great industrial corporation, and to have a Board of Directors elected by the stockholders—that is, all the citizens in the community—to divide the product as they think best, is at least an attempt to secure justice. But past political experience does not

justify the sanguine hopes of those who expect that it will in fact produce a just result.

I do not object to Political or State Socialism because it is an impossible ideal; I do not think that any true ideal is impossible. Whatever ought to be done can be done. My objection to State or Political Socialism is that it is not an ideal; that it is the reverse of an ideal; that it would be unjust and injurious to all concerned; that it would take the community out of a rather uncomfortable frying-pan and put it into an intolerably hot fire. Whatever evils exist in the present industrial system—and I think there are such evils and that they are very great—will be cured, not by a denial of the fundamental rights of men, but by a clear recognition and a better protection of those rights; not by the destruction of industrial liberty, but by the development of industrial liberty; not by a continuance of the wages system with the State the only employer and all citizens wage-earners, but by the substitution for the wages system, in which a few men own the tools and implements of industry and the many work with them, a system of Industrial Democracy in which the tool-owners will be workers, and the workers will be tool-owners; a state of society in which the present division into two classes of capitalists and laborers will come to an end because the capitalists will become laborers and the laborers will become capitalists. One may call this Socialism if he will. But it is voluntary, not compulsory, Socialism. It does not sacrifice individual liberty to organization, but makes organization at once the product and the instrument of individual liberty.

To define this system and to point out the steps toward its ultimate consummation will be the object of my next article.

A UNION PREACHER

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

TWO years ago the news despatches told of the largest mass-meeting of workmen ever assembled within walls in the history of labor unionism. The gathering, strangely enough, was held under the auspices of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and it was pronounced the largest meeting ever held in connection with that historic body of large convocations—for Kansas City's Convention Hall, which the occasion crowded, has a seating capacity of twelve thousand. The Governor of the State, the Moderator of the General Assembly, the Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, and, principally, Charles Stelzle, made speeches. The meeting itself, the latest and consequently the greatest of a series of the sort conceived and arranged by Stelzle, was really the latter's vital message. How thoroughly it marks a new era in the relations between the workman and the churches is evidenced by the fact, which would shock many strait-laced persons, that a big, red-headed German brewery worker was secretary of the labor council which co-operated with the committee of preachers in bringing the meeting to pass. The Bartenders' Union of Kansas City attended in a body. So, apart from the sprinkling of Presbyterians present, it was not a church-going crowd. Yet it typified what Stelzle is doing. It brought the preachers and their prosperous members to a labor meeting, and it attracted a multitude of workmen to a religious service. In practically all the large cities of the land Stelzle has engineered gatherings of this sort. He has even crowded the ultra-fashionable Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York with toilers from the East Side of a Sunday evening.

For more than four years past Stelzle has written, for the eyes of the men who toil, a weekly article on some phase of the labor problem in the large or of the laboring man's problems in the concrete. These articles have been supplied gratuitously to three hundred and fifty labor papers. This means an aggregate of several mill-

ion readers a week; and any man who sits down week by week to talk upon economic and social and moral questions to millions of people is a prodigious factor in the Nation's life; there is a sense in which Stelzle is more truly a National labor "leader" than many of the general officers of trades-unionism. If these articles were his only claim to distinction, they would make him noteworthy; but they are only an incident in a diversified and far-ramifying work.

Charles Stelzle is a machine-shop graduate who is teaching organized Protestantism in America that its biggest task at the moment is to understand, serve, and co-operate with the workman. At the same time he has made himself a National force in labor unionism, in pursuance of his mission to teach the man who toils that the Church of the Carpenter should be his best friend and ally.

How this man has thus made himself a force in the labor world, and at the same time a tremendous factor in organized Christianity, having more actual accomplishments to his credit than some pretentious National organizations, is one of the romances possible only in a free land where there is a free church. It is characteristic of America that, both when Stelzle was being cheered to the echo by the National Convention of the American Federation of Labor and when he was being given a rare and demonstrative ovation by the staid and dignified General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, nobody should have paused to inquire as to the man's antecedents. He was simply accepted as one who had "made good." Anybody curious to search back for the "why" of Stelzle's extraordinary personality and accomplishments would have found a prematurely sober, wide-eyed, wondering urchin in a New York tenement, munching stale rolls made appetizing by a pinch of salt, while the overworked but uncomplaining mother fearfully stitched her life into women's wrappers at two dollars a dozen.

Begun chronologically, the simple,

dramatic biography would have to start with the hopes of a German emigrant family setting out from the fatherland for America. The battle for prosperity was not easy, however, and the head of the house fell in the conflict. In the two tenement rooms the mother and sisters continued the brave fight against ever-nigh poverty, against enviring moral hurt, against ignorance, and against despair. That terrible necessity which produces a desperate worker kept the family as pupils in its school. Apprenticed to privation, the boy early began to be a contributor to the family fund—when eight years of age stripping tobacco in a tenement basement at fifty cents a week; later working as a newsboy, peddler, flower-maker, waiter, and doing the odd jobs that can be picked up by an alert child of the tenements.

Learning the trade of machinist in the Hoe Printing-Press Works in New York, he pursued that vocation until he had become a master mechanic. Stelzle still carries the card of a journeyman machinist, in good standing in his union. The strain of seriousness and indomitable resolution which the tenement wrought into his life sent the youth to night school. It had made him a book-a-day patron of the public library as soon as he was old enough to be trusted with a card. It also interested him in the East Side mission church to which he accompanied his mother. Along with his daily employment and betweenwhiles study thereafter went considerable activity as a mission worker.

• While building a working philosophy of life out of his own experience and observations, as the most learned and unlettered alike have to do, Stelzle developed an intense conviction as to the relation between the altruistic and fraternal teachings of Christianity and the needs of that vast world of toilers of which he expected always to be a part. To him it seemed that men could be most effectively and fundamentally helped through religion.

After having grown to manhood in New York, Stelzle went to the Moody Bible School in Chicago, where one may take a short cut into the ministry or other "religious" professions. Stelzle did not yet aspire to the ministry. Down in St.

Louis there was a difficult piece of mission work, the Markham Memorial Presbyterian Mission, which had proved rather too much for all who had hitherto undertaken it. It was a situation for which experience on New York's East Side was a better qualification than a course in a theological seminary. Gradually the situation developed so that it became inevitable that Stelzle, the lay worker, should be regularly ordained a clergyman. For this he prepared himself by special studies. He is to-day as innocent of a theological seminary course as he is of a college education. But he is a diligent undergraduate in the University of Hard Knocks.

Markham Memorial has soon talked about as a model workingman's church. Stelzle quietly took it out of the mission category. He does not believe that the problem of the Church and the workingman is to be solved by opening for the latter a mission in the poorer quarter of town. This indicates his fundamental attitude toward the labor problem. The workingman is a man. He does not ask charity or patronage or favor. If the Church is to win him, it will not be by condescension on her part, but by proving herself worthy of his respect and confidence. It does not lie on the surface, but a close observer may see that Stelzle is making a fight for the preservation of the American type. He would offset the class tendency by an earnest and multi-form pressing home of those democratic ideals which inhere in the American type and in the gospel of the Nazareth Workingman. Unlimited civil laws and trade agreements cannot solve the labor problem; only these old, old ideals of fraternity and equality and justice can do so. The one picture which Stelzle has used most persistently in his literature is that of a workingman and an employer clasping hands.

Nobody would pick Stelzle out of a crowd as being anybody in particular; he is not naturally striking, and he has not learned to pose. In a Presbyterian General Assembly a stranger would take this quiet man with the soft voice for a lay delegate from an inland town. At a labor union convention he would be checked up as one of the leaders of a "local." No where would he be identified as a preacher

Physically, he is below the average height. His head is big and broad and bald. Something besides age has made him bald, for he is only thirty-nine. His eyes are wide apart, and look at one with a steadiness that suggests a trace of defiance or assertiveness. The nose is large and the chin is strong. A strength that is not yet masterfulness is indicated by the face, which is of a distinctly Teutonic type. The mouth is big and firm; it indicates the executive rather than the orator.

When Stelzle speaks from the platform his utterance is quiet, simple, unadorned except by frequent well-turned phrases, homely proverbs (as, to quote a favorite, "Josh Billings says, 'Before you can have an honest hoss race you must have an honest human race'"), and simple illustrations from the life of the plain man. His speech has no flourishes or flights of oratory; he talks as an advocate presenting a case in which he is tremendously interested and about which he knows more than he is telling. These qualities of reserve and conviction and intimate familiarity with his theme are probably responsible, in a large measure, for the impression which he makes.

It was with his pen that Stelzle pried open the door to large usefulness for himself. Other men were theorizing upon the subject, and an occasional preacher was putting on overalls and starting off with a dinner-pail to find out how it feels to be a workingman, and to get material for future sermons; but Stelzle was the real thing. Every line he wrote rang true. The same conditions that produced a good piece of work at the lathe or the vise held true in this new craft of writing. Then, from addressing the leaders of the churches through the religious press, Stelzle turned to present the other side of the case to the workingman. So he offered to the editors of the labor press over the land—and these papers are more numerous and more widely read than most of us imagine—a weekly article on some phase of his general specialty. Since Stelzle can write terse, strong English, and since his articles are short and full of common sense, some three hundred and fifty editors accepted the proposition and now print this weekly

contribution. One of them told me that it is the best material regularly appearing in the labor press. The articles cover a wide range: from a definite presentation of the claims of Christ upon workingmen to a plea for the rights of the workingman's wife. This is a fair sample:

"I BELIEVE ----"

AN EVERY-DAY CREED

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle

I BELIEVE IN MY JOB. It may not be a very important job, but it is MINE. Furthermore, it is God's job for ME. He has a purpose in my life with reference to his plan for the world's progress. No other fellow can take my place. It isn't a big place, to be sure, but for years I have been molded in a peculiar way to fill a peculiar niche in the world's work. I could take no other man's place. He has the same claim as a specialist that I make for myself. In the end, the man whose name was never heard beyond the house in which he lived, or the shop in which he worked, may have a larger place than the chap whose name has been a household word in two continents. Yes, I believe in my job. May I be kept true to the task which lies before me—true to myself and to God who intrusted me with it.

I BELIEVE IN MY FELLOW-MAN. He may not always agree with me. I'd feel sorry for him if he did, because I myself do not believe some of the things that were absolutely sure in my own mind a dozen years ago. May he never lose faith in himself, because, if he does, he may lose faith in me, and that would hurt him more than the former, and it would really hurt him more than it would hurt me.

I BELIEVE IN MY COUNTRY. I believe in it because it is made up of my fellow-men—and myself. I can't go back on either of us and be true to my creed. If it isn't the best country in the world, it is partly because I am not the kind of a man that I should be.

I BELIEVE IN MY HOME. It isn't a rich home. It wouldn't satisfy some folks, but it contains jewels which cannot be purchased in the markets of the world. When I enter its secret chambers and shut out the world with its care, I am a lord. Its motto is service, its reward is love. There is no other place in all the world which fills its place, and heaven can be only a larger home, with a Father who is all-wise and patient and tender.

I BELIEVE IN TO-DAY. It is all that I possess. The past is of value only as it can make the life of to-day fuller and freer. There is no assurance of to-morrow. I want to make good to-day.

The upshot of his writings in the Church press and of his success in St. Louis was that the Presbyterian denomination called Stelzle to the new and venturesome task

of trying to bridge the gulf between the Church and the workingman. However great her good will, the Church was out of touch with the workingman. And it was no unknown thing for workingmen to hiss the name of the Church. At one National meeting of the American Federation of Labor which he attended as a delegate Stelzle had heard this; so that his sense of loyalty to Christianity made him resolve to try to remedy the injustice—for so he viewed it, feeling that he knew the Church better than they. Within a few years after this incident Stelzle himself was cheered to the echo as from the platform of the annual convention of that same body he championed the cause of the Church.

The Presbyterians did not know exactly how the end they sought was to be accomplished; at least it was a move in the right direction to set the ablest man they could find to working upon it. They made Stelzle a sort of "steenth" assistant secretary of the Home Mission Board, for lack of a better classification of the enterprise. That was half a dozen years ago. Now thousands of men know Stelzle who never heard of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. To-day, while still associated with the same Board, he is called Superintendent of the Department of Church and Labor. Stelzle's own definition of his official work is worth quoting: "To interpret the Church to workingmen, to interpret workingmen to the Church, and to interpret employer and employee to each other, through education, inspiration, mediation, evangelism, and twentieth-century methods of Christian work."

When he first undertook this work, Stelzle's principal task was addressing gatherings of preachers and telling them some plain truths about the workingman and their responsibilities to him and for him. As may easily be imagined, there is more than a little to be said on this score. When talking to church people, Stelzle deals the faithful wounds of a friend. Much will be received from him that a professional labor leader could not in expediency say; for is he not an official representative of the Presbyterian denomination?

While he addresses the Church as a champion of the workingman, in labor

union meetings, on the contrary, and yet consistently, Stelzle holds a brief for the Church, and frankly represents to his fellow-unionists wherein they have been "unfair" to the Church and to the Carpenter.

Stelzle profoundly believes in Christianity and the Church. He says: "Since the success of any great social reform is dependent upon a high, unselfish moral character, and since Christianity makes the development of this character its chief business, it follows that the Church has a most important part in the great work which concerns the social life of mankind. And the Church is trying to do her part. The preacher who left the Church because of his interest in the masses, feeling that she was not doing enough for them, was glad to come back after a two years' campaign in their behalf outside of the Church, because he discovered that, however the Church may have fallen short in her work, there is no one outside of her walls who is doing more than she."¹

In illustration of the oneness and essential simplicity of the labor question, Stelzle says that in neither church nor labor union meeting has he had a new question put to him for three years. Speeches are followed by questions and discussion. The Rev. Charles Stelzle has heard with equanimity enough attacks upon the Church to startle a bishop out of his complacency. Used always to the rough-and-tumble of life, Stelzle is not disturbed by even the breeziest of discussions. He frequently tells the story of the Chicago Socialist who hurled at him the declaration, "Poverty is the cause of all sin." "Then I presume you will say that all the millionaires are saints," was the dry reply. A unionist said, answering the question, "Why don't more workingmen go to church?" "If the churches would discuss the labor question, workingmen would flock into them." "I believe that labor unions make a specialty of the labor question," responded Stelzle; "why don't workingmen flock to the meetings of the unions?" Stelzle has that readiness of retort which, although society novelists know it not, one hears at its best in the workshop. He is as frank in characteriz-

¹ "The Workingman and Social Problems," pp. 88, 89.

ing the coarse and vituperative unionist who, as fraternal delegate to the ministers' meeting, undertakes to "skin the preachers alive," as he is in expressing his opinion of the clergyman who, wearing his professional smile, tries to "dear brother" the workingman into the Church.

Let me sum up some of the tangible results of Stelzle's work: One of his most far-reaching accomplishments was the inauguration of the system of exchange of "fraternal delegates" between the ministerial union and the central labor union of a city. Some one hundred American cities now effect this exchange, whereby a representative of the ministerial union sits as a non-voting member of the labor union, and the latter's delegate likewise attends the meetings of the clergymen. What this means in the promotion of a better understanding on both sides and in mutual service may not be easily imagined.

"Labor Memorial Sunday," which has been widely observed throughout America, is another institution that owes its existence to Stelzle. By the action of the National Convention of the American Federation of Labor, the date of the observance has been fixed as the second Sunday in May. On that day the ministers of all churches are requested to preach on some phase of the labor question. Frequently labor unions attend this church service in a body.

Few men address a greater variety of meetings than Stelzle: church congregations, labor union meetings, and mass-meetings of men are his staples; sociological conferences, theological seminaries, colleges, and shop meetings make frequent calls upon him. With the idea of mutually introducing preachers and workingmen, Stelzle has promoted brief noon-hour religious meetings in workshops. In six cities, during sixty days, he and his co-laborers conducted a thousand meetings with two hundred thousand workingmen in four hundred shops, enlisting five hundred preachers, distributing fifty thousand gospels and one hundred and fifty-six thousand pamphlets—all at a cost of four dollars a meeting!

Since an apprentice in a machine-shop is not taught to build printing-presses by guesswork or approximation, but to use

calipers and square, so this machinist-sociologist is erecting his larger work on a basis of ascertained facts. When the New York Presbytery asked him to direct a ministry for the foreign-speaking population of Manhattan, he first set to work to have a huge map made, in colors, showing the situation and size and nationality of every foreign colony in the city, together with the location of every church, theater, saloon, or other social force that is to be found among these.

To contribute toward the solution of the pressing enigmas of his time is, as I see it, the man's consuming passion; he is at heart close kin to all whose battle-cry is brotherhood, for human weal is his supreme goal. His hobby is helpfulness; his ambition is altruism. The tenement boy is trying, by the best method he knows, to give the sons of other poor men a better chance than he himself enjoyed. And he understands the essential art of linking up the desirable to the possible; relating what he knows to what he can do; crystallizing theory into actuality. This is the lesson learned at the machinist's bench. To use a term of the trade in an enlarged sense, he is "a practical man." Theories about capital and labor interest him less than actual methods of getting the two forces to pull together for the welfare of both, and of getting them both to stand on a Christian platform. He has done more to bring the big, portentous, and vital labor issue before the churches of America, and has done more to present Christianity sympathetically to the workingman, than any other living person or agency. Small wonder that the other great American denominations, seeing Stelzle's power, are appointing industrial committees, commissions, and secretaries.

I think that primarily Stelzle is serving the laboring men through the Church, and not the Church through the laboring man. His constantly repeated message is that he believes that the Church is custodian of that which labor most needs; and that the best friend of the man who toils is the Artisan of Nazareth. In short, he thinks that the vexatious industrial problem can be solved only along the lines of the life and teachings of Jesus, best Brother of rich and poor.

TAKING THOUGHT FOR AMERICAN AGRICULTURE

BY HERBERT FRANCIS SHERWOOD

THERE is a growing realization that for economic reasons there should be a return to the land and a change in agricultural methods in the United States. A wider gap between supply and demand in favor of the supply is required in the interest of the consumer, and the application of modern business practice to the agricultural industry is essential for the welfare of the producer. Intensive methods of production are being urged for the creation of the better supply. Co-operation is looked upon as the economic requirement of the producer. The successful introduction of these two elements into an industry which is strongly individualistic in its operation has been a problem difficult of solution in America. It involves not only additional capital and more widespread scientific training, but the improvement of social conditions to a point which will balance the attractions of urban life. Consolidation of small country schools, manual training in the form of school gardens, agricultural schools, experiment stations, Government bulletins, and, in the South, demonstration farms, have been breaking up the soil for the growth of a new order of things. In Canada Dr. James W. Robertson has developed a comprehensive system of education adapted to the needs of rural life which is intended to stimulate in the farmer and his family a greater interest in agriculture as a science, and raise the standard of living by increasing the capacity for enjoyment of the rich variations of life exhibited around the doorstep.

The trend of economic conditions has aroused fresh interest in the agricultural needs of the Nation. It is probable that the near future will see the general application of methods for obtaining the hoped-for results. Recently several plans have been suggested for recruiting the ranks of agriculture which point the way to a more general practice of intensive methods and the adoption of co-operation. One of these is that of Governor Hadley, of

Missouri, formulated in association with a group of other men. They propose that men who have gained control of a large proportion of the world's wealth, and have thereby assumed a certain responsibility toward society, should invest part of their surplus in the creation of homes in the country. In order to accomplish this, the creation of an association in corporate form is proposed. Its purpose would be the provision of the capital necessary for the establishment of farm colonies of families who have the capacity and the ambition essential to make a success of farming, but who never can, under present conditions of living, obtain the capital required for the transfer from the city to the country. The initial capitalization is to be \$1,000,000, the fund, as it is paid up, being utilized in the organization of "colony units," at an expenditure on each of approximately \$50,000. The latter sum is to be divided into thirty-two portions of \$1,200 each for the purchase and equipment of that number of forty-acre farms in a suitable locality where land can be obtained at \$10 an acre. The balance of \$11,600 is to be used for the purchase and equipment of a central farm of 160 acres. The small farms would be sold to the colonists on eleven-year contracts, calling for no payment the first year, but annual installments thereafter of \$160. This sum would include an interest charge of three per cent. The central farm would be in charge of a trained agriculturist, who would assist the individual farmers in planning and locating their fields, buildings, and crops, and advise regarding crop rotations. On this farm would be placed the larger machinery, the creamery, cannery, sawmill, and other equipment and plant requiring power and necessary for preparing the products of the colony for market. The director of the central farm would establish a standard of quality for the produce and conduct the details of marketing, thus gaining the advantage of co-operation and

creating a demand for the products bearing the name of the colony.

Such a colony would also have social advantages. Not only would there be an opportunity for mutual intercourse regarding agricultural methods, with a standard toward which to work, but also for wholesome amusement and the means to provide adequate educational facilities. Established in different States, these colonies would serve as demonstrations to the surrounding country and be in reality "Applied Schools of Agriculture."

Another plan suggested is that of colonizing immigrants who are acquainted with the intensive methods of European agriculture, and who would prefer to return to the occupation in which they have some expert knowledge and for which they have an affection rather than drag out their lives toiling for a daily wage in a labor camp or continue the losing battle for vitality in the congested foreign quarter of some city. The proposition of the men who are promulgating this plan is to divide suitable undeveloped land in the neighborhood of a central shipping point into ten-acre plots. On the alternate spaces would be erected a house and the necessary outbuildings. The places would then be rented to the settler with the option of purchase, and the essential tools, seeds, and fertilizer would be furnished on credit. An expert agriculturist whose advice could be had without cost would be provided for each colony. There would also be buildings erected for the reception of the crops and their preparation for market, the company agreeing to buy these at the market price whenever the farmers desired to sell them. The alternate unoccupied areas would be available at nominal rentals to those who wished larger tracts, or could be purchased. This plan has been evolved with the Southern seaboard and truck gardening in view.

Dr. Frederick van Eeden, the well-known Dutch writer, sociologist, and physician, is planning to organize a colony of Dutch farmers to be located near Wilmington, North Carolina. The underlying idea is that of giving practical illustration of a theory of social organization. The land is to be held by a corporation in which capitalists, consumers, and producers shall

have an interest. The cash is to be provided through the sale of bonds and preferred stock to the first and second groups respectively. The tenants and employees would hold the common stock and receive the entire benefits beyond the interest on the bonds and the fixed non-cumulative dividend on the preferred stock. The tenants would pay rental for their land—for they would not be permitted to buy it—and have the advantage of co-operative buying and selling through their own representatives and low freight rates through shipments in large quantities. The middleman would be eliminated; the principle of co-operative effort would be taught by practice.

The following are some of the advantages advanced by Dr. van Eeden for this plan:

It will provide for the consumer fresher produce than is otherwise obtainable, and it will reduce the cost, if he is a stockholder, through his share of the profits.

The investment of the capitalist will be represented by a mortgage bond bearing interest at five per cent, and he will have the added satisfaction of aiding in a practical way a movement to send men "back to the land."

The colony will be a social experiment conducted on a safe business basis. It will be an effort to show how far the evils of landlordism can be avoided by making it impossible for the farmer to sell his land with the object of living on the interest of the money received from it, or of renting it for the purpose of living on the earnings of the laborers and thus becoming a landlord.

It will remove from the town the persons who ought to be on the land, and give them a productive activity.

It will give to the farmer all the profits of his work by making him the stockholder of the company which markets his products for him and enables him by co-operative methods to purchase seeds, implements, fertilizers, and other necessities at wholesale rates. It will also educate the fresh immigrants to work productively and in co-operation.

It will add co-operative stores for the benefit of the farmers, and combine the necessary industrial enterprises, such as dairy and canning factories, for working up their products.

In other words, it will be an "agricultural democracy" on a small scale. More than two hundred and fifty Dutch families highly experienced in intensive agriculture have expressed a desire to come to America to engage in such an enterprise.

None of these plans fulfills entirely the ideal presented by Sir Horace Plunkett recently in *The Outlook*. The first, apparently, is in danger of being open to the charge of paternalism. No provision appears to have been made by which the colony can ultimately become entirely independent of the organizing corporation. Should not the large farm eventually become the property of the colony? The second, on the surface, seems to emphasize commercial, at the expense of social, co-operation. This is a fault which may easily be remedied, however. The third

project may be found too Socialistic for Americans at the present stage of their social development. Provision should be made in all colonies for a system of education adapted to rural life. Most country schools to-day are compelled to make use of a system devised for the commercial and industrial life of large communities.

Nevertheless, these proposals are evidences that alongside the development of the problem men are working out a solution suited to American conditions. They are typical of numerous plans suggested for the satisfaction of the economic and social desires of those employed in the industry which lies at the base of all human activity, and at the same time take into consideration the requirements of the consumer.

THE NEW BOOKS

"The Beast," by Judge Ben B. Lindsey and Harvey J. O'Higgins, is a book to make the most optimistic believer in democracy fear for the future of his country, and also to make the most pessimistic disbeliever in democracy hope for the future of his country; a book to make the cheek of the American tingle with shame and his heart bound with pride. Making all allowances for the natural exaggerations which a soldier in the midst of the battle may fall into unconsciously, and for the excess of color into which a magazine writer may fall through the professional habit of using strong contrasts to produce immediate effects, it still remains true that this revelation of what the strange passion of greed can do fills us with amazement. This Beast of covetousness corrupts everything it touches—both political parties, officials high in government, judges on the bench, district attorneys and sheriffs whose business it is to prosecute and punish crime, mayors and governors, benevolent associations, churches, homes, and even women's organizations. Judge Lindsey believes in woman's suffrage. "It is right. It is just. It is expedient." But he also declares that "the women are as free of the power of the Beast as the men are—and no freer. Their clubs in Denver have not dared offend it any more than the churches have." This Beast is more cruel and rapacious than the Dragon whom St. George slew, or the monster, half-bull, half-man, whom Theseus destroyed. But, happily, the analogue is complete, and neither St. George nor Theseus showed greater courage and skill than Judge

Lindsey showed in Denver. Herein comes the inspiration to hope and the arousement of enthusiasm. Whenever a single brave man, with limitless courage, single-hearted consecration, and that common sense which in reformers is so uncommon, makes a really audacious attack upon the Beast, the Beast invariably attempts to buy him off. The fact is significant. It indicates that the Beast is afraid of the American conscience. And history shows that he has reason to be afraid of it. This conscience is very somnolent. It is difficult to awaken. But when it is awakened, no Beast, however established in political or commercial power, is able successfully to resist. If the foot-notes in this book, giving the offices still held by men prominent in the circles which Judge Lindsey so effectively attacked, signify what they seem to signify, the battle with the Beast in Denver is not yet over. But Judge Lindsey's account of the battle should give the resolution of courage, not of despair, to all who love their country and their fellow-men and dare hazard something in fighting public corruption. (Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. \$1.50.)

We wish that some of those women who believe in the old-fashioned ideals of womanhood would get hold of two recent books by "M. E. S." (Miss M. E. Simpkins), published in England, "*An Englishwoman's Home*" and "*Mixed Herbs*," and would either utilize the material in an American book adapted to American thought along the same lines, or would make a selection

from these essays and issue an American reprint of them. For one thing, they present with great vigor and courage, but a vigor and courage that are thoroughly womanly, the views of the Anti-Suffragists, and present them from a class on whose behalf the woman suffrage movement is especially urged, that of workingwomen. To this extent the books may be said to be controversial; but controversy is not at all their essence. They are essentially constructive, not combative. They give a workingwoman's view of social needs. Their need is not political power, but honorable and well-paid industry; not competition with men, but co-operation with men; not an opportunity to struggle, nor a privilege to be idle, but a chance to render woman's service in woman's ways, which are essentially peaceful, not warlike; building up, not tearing down. Perhaps the best essay in the two volumes is the longest one, a character sketch of a workingwoman, entitled "Mary Maitland." (Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Limited, London.)

"The American Civil War," by John Fromby, gives in one volume "a concise history of its course, progress, and results." The volume is accompanied with a second, containing sixty-six maps and plans. The book is written by an Englishman for English readers. From the literary point of view it is curiously incoherent both in structure and in style. The interpretation of the men of the time indicates in the author conscientious fair-mindedness and absence of prejudice, but it does not indicate any remarkable power of analysis or discrimination of character. The portraits of such men as Lincoln and Jefferson Davis, Sherman and Stonewall Jackson, Grant and Robert E. Lee, are photographs rather than portraits. They neither flatter on the one side, nor satirize on the other, but they are not interpretative. In his interpretation of the causes of the war Mr. Fromby seems to have followed Jefferson Davis, whom he several times quotes as *quasi* authority. For example: "As Jefferson Davis puts it, 'the right or wrong of the institution of slavery was in no wise involved in these earlier controversies. They were essentially struggles for sectional equality or ascendancy.'" The political rivalry between North and South would not have been, except for slavery, any greater than the political rivalry between East and West, but the latter never threatened secession. The conflict between the North and the South grew out of the radical divergence between the two civilizations. Their political systems, their land systems, their educational systems, their social systems were antithetical. In the South a feudal democracy, in the North a semi-Puritan democracy; in the South great plantations with few villages, in the North small farms and many villages; in the South education for a highly cultivated aristocracy, in the North a common school education for the people;

in the South labor degraded and leisure glorified, in the North labor honored and leisure regarded as a perilous temptation to vice. Of course the secret of the whole antithesis was the persistence of slavery in the one section and the abandonment of slavery in the other. The best feature in Mr. Fromby's book is the volume of maps. The descriptions of battles would be useful to the student, in connection with the maps, but hardly fascinating to the general reader. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. \$4.50.)

"Medical Men in the Time of Christ," by Robert N. Wilson, is interesting but not discriminating. The statement that in the time of Christ "from the standpoint of treatment the average doctor of the day . . . was as well equipped to return the patient to health as are most practitioners of the twentieth century" is certainly not justified by what we know of medical science at that time; it is not justified even by what Dr. Wilson himself tells his readers. Religion and medicine were intermixed; the same man was apt to be both priest and physician; and, with some sanitary precautions common to all times, and with some methods of magical treatment retained to the present time, there was intermingled a large amount of superstition and quackery. We hardly think the following story told by Dr. Wilson, as contained in an advertisement, "The Asklepan Temple," would be possible in any advertisement in the present day: "One of the votive tablets donated and placed by a patient in an Asklepan temple (cited by Caton) reads to the effect that in the treatment of a sufferer from dropsy the god 'first cut off the patient's head, then held him up by the heels, and, the fluid having all run out, the patient's head was put in place again!'" (The Sunday School Times Company.)

Professor Shailer Mathews in "The Gospel and the Modern Man" undertakes to restate the Gospel truth in the form which will commend it to the acceptance of the modern man. Others have undertaken the same task in somewhat different form, as Henry van Dyke in "The Gospel for an Age of Doubt," Professor Coe in "The Religion of a Mature Mind," and Washington Gladden in more than one of his volumes. It is a work which needs to be done over and over again, partly because there are many modern men, partly because the modern man himself is continually changing. Professor Mathews's description of the modern man is so admirable and so brief that we quote it in full: "He can no more help thinking of God as finding eternal self-expression within the universe than the Hebrew could think of Jehovah directing the affairs of the world from heaven. He thinks as instinctively in terms of process as the ancient world thought in terms of static being. He may be neither a Socialist nor a social reformer, but he feels the growing sense of brotherhood and cannot think of social rela-

tions in terms of insulated individualism. He may not be technically a scientist, but he knows that truth cannot be based on authority other than that of reality itself." Professor Mathews presents the Gospel of a God who resides in the universe; whose methods of operation are the growth or development, not of manufacture; whose fatherly relation to the human race makes them all brethren; and who makes himself known to man by his immediate presence, not through, or at least not exclusively through, any kind of human authority. In these respects his volume appears to us admirable. Its defect—and it is a serious defect—is that its phraseology is not that of the modern man. Its philosophy is expressed, not in the terms of the layman, but in those of the philosopher. It is not exactly scholastic, but it is too academic to be attractive, or even easy reading, to the man on the street, and for this reason it will be more valuable to the ministry than to the laity. The author, however, sometimes puts a profound truth with great pictorial vividness, thus: "A Jesus who is a teacher about God is of vastly different worth to humanity than a Christ who, like the bit of carbon blazing with the electric current, is an individual made incandescent by the actual presence of God, the immanent Spiritual Life upon which our own spiritual life rests." (The Macmillan Company, New York.)

The clear and admirable preface to "The Letters of Percy Bysshe Shelley," written by the editor, Roger Ingpen, puts the student into complete possession of the facts in regard to the publication of all the biographical Shelley material since 1840, when Mary Shelley's collected edition of his poems, with her notes on the poet's life and work, appeared. It was announced in 1823, the year after Shelley's death, that his letters from Italy would be included among his "Posthumous Poems," but Shelley's father prohibited all biographical details upon pain of stopping his allowance to Mary Shelley. Later, when she was allowed to edit the Poems and some of the letters, this ban was not withdrawn. Thus, then, for forty years her small collection remained the only collection of Shelley's letters, though much of his correspondence had been made public in various memoirs. In the year 1880, however, Mr. H. Buxton Forman issued a Library Edition of Shelley's Works, and in this were included many important letters and fragments hitherto omitted. Since that time two volumes of selections and Professor Dowden's "Life of Shelley" have been published. The latter Mr. Ingpen regards as the greatest monument to Shelley's genius that is likely to appear in our generation. Other biographies, naturally, have been issued to satisfy popular demand, but all are

indebted to Professor Dowden's careful work for their existence. Mr. Ingpen's exhaustive study of the poet's life, his circumstances, his friends, and his enemies culminates in these two volumes, which contain nearly five hundred letters and fragments—more than three times as many as have appeared in any one previous collection. Mr. Ingpen has reason to regard his work with satisfaction, and the public is laid under great obligation to him for his achievement. He tells us that thirty-eight of the letters have not been printed before, and more than fifty include hitherto unpublished matter. Mrs. Shelley's collection contained the wonderful letters from abroad, which showed Shelley in his happiest, most glowing mood. The splendor of his imagination and the magnificence of his descriptive powers make these especial letters a treasury of delight. Through these volumes, under Mr. Ingpen's careful editorship, we are able to apprehend far more completely the true character of the erratic genius. It is a point often made in estimates of Shelley that his keen business eye was not clouded by inconvenient flights of imagination; yet he was lavishly generous, and often shared his income with others even when his fortunes were at their lowest ebb. Modern charity organization would never indorse his charitable methods, yet, in spite of our training by certificated philanthropists, something deeper than sentimentality is touched by Shelley's care for the needy poor wherever he happened to live. The world is fully acquainted with his irregularities, moral, mental, and social, but too few who have dwelt on these recognize other more commendable qualities in the man. Throughout his short and stormy life his sufferings from persecution were greatly aggravated by his utter lack of humor. Many of his trials would have been sensibly lessened if among his exceptional endowments a sense of humor had been included. His letters after his expulsion from Oxford, and those marvels he indited upon his elopement with Mary Godwin, are stupendous in their absolute lack of humor. It is painful to any admirer of his genius to read his comments upon the pathetic death of his first wife, showing him as unconscious of wrong-doing as a child who has forgotten an old toy. Still, it is most interesting and a valuable addition to our knowledge to know Shelley as he actually was, reflected in a series of remarkable letters, written under the most diverse circumstances, in many moods, to different people, yet always, we are compelled to believe, in entire sincerity. The two volumes, enriched by several portraits and views of places, will certainly take high rank among literary biographical material of all times. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. \$6.)

LETTERS TO THE OUTLOOK

WITH DR. GRENFELL IN LABRADOR

It is eight months now since I have heard the whistle of a steam engine. A rare sight it is to see the many teams of dogs coming and going, to hear the drivers shouting as they guide the animals, or even to see them try to separate the dogs to keep them from fighting. But if they really start to fight, and they generally do if there is a chance, it takes more than words to end the fray. All of the dogs of one team will stick together against those of any other. Hair flies, and when "time is called" there is apt to be a great mix-up of harnesses and dogs.

Speaking of dogs, I have just returned from my first dog trip—a journey of about one hundred and fifty miles made under conditions which, according to the local people, were about as bad as could be, for we were caught in a terrific snow-storm that made the going nearly impossible—and still I think dog-driving the keenest sport I know anything about. When you start in the morning, the dogs are so eager to be off that it is difficult to get the traces attached to the *komatik*. The whole team are howling and tugging or snapping at each other in their excitement. But the wonderful thing of it all is that if, after a day of all hard, slow pulling, you get on to hard snow or ice, the dogs break into a fast trot of their own accord. We feed the dogs but once a day, and that at night, so some can say they go because there is a supper of raw seal and blubber or strong, sometimes rotten, whale awaiting them. I prefer to believe that they love their work—they do so seem to enjoy it. At any time of the day, if you stop the team when another is ahead, there is the same fight to advance. First one dog strains at the trace, and then another; one dog raises its head and lets out a howl, then another and another, till you have pandemonium turned loose when the whole team of six or eight or even ten or twelve dogs all join in. The dogs are loyal; they are willing to go as long as there is anything in them, so you cannot but love your team. But one thing the novice soon learns—that men do not try to harness or meddle with each other's dogs. Your own dogs may jump all over you when you first come out in the morning, so glad are they to see you, but it is safe for other people to let those same dogs alone.

Dog-driving has other attractions. It is not often monotonous. Everything changes. You start out with the finest sunshine, and perhaps in an hour it has come on to blow and become so "dirty" with snow that you can hardly see the leader of your team forty feet away. Or, again, you start over frozen lakes or ponds or barrens where you "randy"—ride on the *komatik*—till you have to get off and run to keep warm. Soon you are in the hills, where you first have to help

drag the sled to assist the dogs up, and the next moment you throw on the "drug" (an iron chain, to block the runners) as you tear down the hill. Then you may take to the woods, where the *komatik* or else the harness catches in a stump which the snow has not covered, and while you pull back to free the sled the ever-eager dogs are straining in the opposite direction to go ahead.

If the snow has fallen recently, you see no sign of human life. For mile after mile and hour after hour the snow lies white and untrodden save where some rabbit or partridge, or even fox or caribou, has passed your route. You see no houses and hear no artificial sounds; only an occasional tomtit or some other bird that has braved the cold winter instead of migrating to the south'ard, and the noise of the wind in the trees. Everything is fresh and pure. You try to plan to put up at night at some settler's house, or, better still, at a tilt in the woods where all the ordinary pleasures of camp life are added to those of dog-driving. You "boil the kettle," and then feed your dogs, and while you are lying on a thick, heavy caribou skin close to the warm "bogie" stove, your dogs are just as comfortable lying curled up in the snow with their heads out of the wind, or, better yet, in the "lun," (out of the wind entirely).

Last summer was a record-breaker in the progress of the Mission, especially at St. Anthony. The hospital, with fourteen beds, was enlarged, so that next summer at least thirty-five patients can be properly treated. Nor was this addition unnecessary. Throughout the entire summer and fall there were never less than twenty "in" patients for the fourteen regular beds, and as high as twenty-three were housed, by means of a tent and crowding. And, besides these, there were some whom we boarded in the village who came daily for treatment, and still others who were sent home on the same boat they came on, for lack of accommodations. By a strange coincidence, 1,909 patients appeared on the hospital book for the year ending October 31, 1909. A large number of the cases were surgical, cases where great distances made it difficult to get skilled aid in time, or cases where ignorance or pure neglect greatly aggravated the conditions. For example, the last steamer of the season brought a small boy who, on account of swelling and hardening of the tissues, had been unable to open his mouth to take anything other than liquid nourishment for over seven months. On opening the jaw under ether, Dr. Grenfell found a neglected tooth to be the cause of the whole trouble. A mere tooth had been allowed to ulcerate (there was a country doctor in the town where the boy lived) until practically one-half of the entire lower jaw had died and many of his other teeth had become affected. The dead bone was all removed, and the

boy's face is slowly assuming a normal appearance, and we expect a complete cure.

The orphanage, where children have to sleep regularly in the superintendent's dining-room, was doubled in capacity to accommodate now about forty children. (I am inclosing a list of the orphan children that Dr. Grenfell is caring for now in St. Anthony.) Since he came on this coast about twice this number of children have passed through his hands and now are either able to care for themselves or are placed in homes in England and America. His idea, or, better, the ideals that govern him in making himself personally responsible for these waifs, are expressed in his appeal to the Government this winter for the regular per capita allowance for the care of orphans: "The qualification that appeals to me solely is the child's need; if a child is living with a beast of a father, or has had to wander to the houses of neighbors to get food and warmth, I have considered such cases as claimants on charity. I have tried for the past fifteen years to care for all cases of naked or starving children or those who would grow up a burden to the community." The Government has granted the request. An American school-teacher and kindergartner holds school five days a week in the orphanage, exclusively for the inmates, though this year we are sending two boy patients from the hospital so that they, too, may enjoy the advantages offered.

When there is no coal dealer within some hundreds of miles of where you are trying to run a hospital and an orphanage and many other buildings, and where there is no communication for from five to seven months, it becomes necessary to put in a hundred tons or more of coal for the winter, and that means you must have a place to store it. The same applies to all necessities of life—to flour, sugar, meat, and oil, to all kinds of tools and hardware, to paints and turpentine, which you buy by the cask, to hay and food for cattle and sheep, to a thousand things. It applies as well to things you use as to those you consume. Everything must be on hand. The Mission must have its own forge, for it runs its own electric light plant, and so must keep the same in repair. And there must be buildings to store all these things—more buildings than the outsider realizes. Last summer a fire-proof oil storage tank, a large machinery building, a double cottage for workingmen, and Dr. Grenfell's private house were all built, besides the hospital and the orphanage additions. There was progress all along.

And growth will continue. The Government has made a grant towards a wharf, so that instead of having to bring as many as fifty patients, with all their baggage, in an open boat to the shore, we shall land them on the wharf at the door of the hospital. (On stormy days it has been no easy task to get patients to and from the steamer.) This wharf is already giving work to a gang of men in the woods (who otherwise could not

get employment) to cut timbers, and to another crew who are successfully using reindeer to bring the logs to tide-water.

Tuberculosis in all its forms is a far greater curse to this country than to most, because of badly ventilated houses and habitual spitting on the part of almost all the men, who thus spread the disease. Far and away the greater part of all the deaths in these four Mission hospitals come from this cause, and were there any exact statistics the same would be found true for the whole country. Till this year the authorities have taken no action to foster sanatoria, etc. But now the Government has asked Dr. Grenfell to experiment with the outdoor treatment (he has used it for years in the hospitals) and to build an up-to-date equipment with a capacity for ten or twelve beds. This request shows, in a measure, the confidence there is in this Mission, for here at St. Anthony we are in summer four days from St. Johns, the capital and population center of the province, and in winter we are totally cut off from communication save for the dog sledges. Dr. Grenfell has decided to undertake the new responsibility, and, with some aid from the Government, is starting this summer to construct the tubercular buildings, separated, of course, from the present hospital.

DOUGLASS PALMER.

GAMBLING IN FOOD

The most vital issue now before the masses of the people is the high cost of living. There are many contributory causes; mostly artificial, few natural, causes. Packers conspire to fix the prices of meat to retail butchers. The retail butchers conspire to fix prices to consumers. The jobbing grocers and commission men conspire, fixing prices to retailers. The retailers by associations conspire in fixing uniform prices to consumers. By conspiracy the prices of high-grade butter are fixed, regulated, and controlled. The cold storage plant, the supply safety-valve, regulates the supply of butter, eggs, and other products to the needs of the price-fixing conspirators. Forty cents a dozen for eggs means that millions are locked up in cold storage and kept there until half rotten rather than have the prices reduced. Half-rotten eggs answer the purposes of professional bakers for pastry goods. Druggists conspire in fixing uniform prices of medicines to the sick. Casket-makers conspire in raising the prices of coffins for the dead. Aided by high tariff duties, cloth and clothing makers and shoe-makers conspire in making high prices for clothing and footwear.

The law of supply and demand as a price regulator has been repealed. Men now make prices for profits. When bigger profits are wanted, higher must go the prices.

The recent and prevailing high prices for bread are the result of conspiracy in part, but mostly by gambling methods. Big speculators with big money got under the

wheat market some two years ago, and, by processes peculiar to their calling, boosted prices, put them away up in the air and held them up. As a result the people of this country alone have paid from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 more for bread during the period than if natural forces alone had been making prices. There has been no scarcity. Visible stocks all over the world have been fair to liberal during the whole period. Of all the evils, commercial and moral, that now afflict the people, speculative gambling in breadstuffs and provisions is easily the worst, the most subtle and treacherous. Countless thousands of men and women, too, who would play no other gambling game, play this one every day. Every day many are ruined. Not a few seek solace in death by their own hands. Many rich men and firms doing heavy business in boards of trade never handle a bushel of grain. This statement can be fully verified by investigation. They trade in options only, trade in wind. The water found in speculative railway stocks does not compare in volume to the wind trading in boards of trade, grain exchanges, etc. Probably ninety per cent of the trading is in wind. They call it wheat, corn, oats, and provisions, but it is mostly wind.

What is going to be done with lawbreaking, price-fixing, conspirators, and gamblers? Of fines they have no fears, but of dungeons a wholesome dread. The laws should be made more drastic, the punishments more severe. The higher-up violators of law should be forced to the level of the lower-down lawbreakers. The prison for one should be the prison for both.

Then there will come more respect for law, for the right of others. It is up to the National Government; but so long as these conditions prevail, so long as these evil forces are allowed to operate unrestrained, so long must the masses of the people suffer. None can escape. All, including the afflicted, the sick, the dying, the dead, will be held up and forced to yield excessive tribute to the insensate greed for gold.

R. JAMES ABERNATHEY.

Kansas City, Missouri.

ARE HIGH PRICES DESIRABLE?

Adam Smith in "The Wealth of Nations," page 200, "The Harvard Classics" edition, said: "If the complete improvement and cultivation of the country be, as it most certainly is, the greatest of all public advantages, this rise in the price of all those different sorts of rude produce, instead of being considered as a public calamity, ought to be regarded as the necessary forerunner and attendant of the greatest of all public advantages."

In 1772, according to "The Journal" of John Woolman (this book by John Woolman is one of the very best books I ever read, and

Dr. Charles W. Eliot deserves our gratitude for calling attention to it), some prices in England were: "Rye about five shillings; wheat, eight shillings per bushel; oatmeal, twelve shillings for a hundred and twenty pounds; mutton from threepence to fivepence per pound; bacon from sevenpence to ninepence; cheese from fourpence to sixpence; butter from eightpence to tenpence; house rent for a poor man from twenty-five shillings to forty shillings per year, to be paid weekly; wood for fire very scarce and dear; coal in some places two shillings and sixpence per hundredweight, but near the pits not a quarter so much." Mr. Woolman also said: "The wages of laboring men in several counties toward London at tenpence per day in common business, the employer finds small beer and the laborer finds his own food; but in harvest and hay time wages are about one shilling per day, and the laborer hath all his diet. In some parts of the north of England poor laboring men have their food where they work, and appear in common to do rather better than nearer London. Industrious women who spin in the factories get some fourpence, some fivepence, and so on to six, seven, eight, nine, or tenpence per day, and find their own houseroom and diet. Great numbers of poor people live chiefly on bread and water in the southern parts of England, as well as in the northern parts; and there are many poor children not even taught to read. May those who have abundance lay these things to heart!"

Chicago, Illinois. NATHANIEL BACON.

NO THICKER THAN HIS THUMB

In your article on "The Spirit of Democracy" in The Outlook for July 2 you say you are not quite sure whether, under English law, a man had a legal right to chastise his wife, etc. He certainly had that right—and more than the right to chastise her—he had the right to beat her. An old English case decided that he could beat her, provided he did it with a stick no thicker than his thumb. This was the judge's criterion of the reasonable exercise of this power. It became a subject of curious speculation whether this meant that the stick must not be thicker than an average thumb, any man's thumb, the judge's thumb, or this particular husband's thumb, and, whichever it was, how thick was the thumb—points never decided. In "The Lawes Resolutions of Women's Rights," a black-letter book published in England in 1632, we find: "Justice Brook, 12 Henry VIII, folio 4, affirmeth that if a man beat an outlay, a traitor, a pagan, his vellein or his wife, it is dispunishable, because by the Law Common these persons can have no action,—God send Gentle Woman better Sport, or better Companie!"

A. M. E.



DAVID BELASCO

The eminent dramatic author, says:

"It gives me pleasure to let you know the wonderfully beneficial results I have experienced from the use of your Sanatogen. It has a most invigorating effect upon the nerves and I heartily recommend it to all those who, like myself, are obliged to over-work. After my personal experience I can readily vouch for its recuperating qualities."

SIR GILBERT PARKER

The popular Canadian Novelist:

"I have used Sanatogen at intervals since last autumn with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigor to the over-worked body and mind."

GEORGE ADE

The humorist, says:

"I have given Sanatogen a trial and I am convinced of its merits."

HALL CAINE

The dramatist:

"My experience of Sanatogen has been that as a nerve food it has on more than one occasion benefited me."

Renewed Nervous Energy for the Worn Mind and Body

EVERY day brings new cares and worries, just as it brings new joys and pleasures. Nature's balance is marvelously adjusted. Where you destroy, you construct—where you tear down, you rebuild.

Each duty demands its toll. You must pay your way every day. Thus when you have depleted your nerve force, exhausted your bodily vigor and sapped your strength, you need a tonic to re-energize—a food to rebuild—you need

Sanatogen

THE FOOD-TONIC

It will repay your debt to Nature—restore you to normal health—and give you a reserve fund of energy and vitality on which to draw in times of overwork. Sanatogen combines Albumen, milk's nutrient, and Sodium Glycero-phosphate, the acknowledged re-creator of brain and nerve cells, in the form of a fine, white powder, soluble in water, coffee, cocoa, milk or any non-acid beverage. It is endorsed in writing by over 12,000 practising physicians and by famous men and women the world over.

Write for our book on "Nerves"

A well known physician-author has written a notable work on Neurasthenia. The prevalence of this nerve disorder throughout America has caused him to describe it as "The American Disease." It is a book of vital interest to every American and is written in an entertaining style, free from morbid description but brimful with sound, common-sense suggestions.

Sanatogen is sold in three sizes—\$1.00, \$1.90, \$3.60

Get it from your druggist—if not obtainable from him, write the

BAUER CHEMICAL CO. Everett Bldg., Union Square
NEW YORK

The Outlook Classified Advertising Department

Advertising rates are: Hotels and Resorts, Apartments, Summer Camps, Tours and Travel, Real Estate, Live Stock and Poultry, fifty cents per agate line, three columns to the page. Not less than four lines accepted. In calculating space required for an advertisement, count an average of six words to the line unless display type is desired.

"Want" advertisements, under the various headings, "Board and Rooms," "Help Wanted," etc., ten cents for each word or initial, including the address, for each insertion. The first word of each advertisement is set in capital letters without additional charge. Other words may be set in capitals, if desired, at double rates. If answers are to be addressed in care of The Outlook, twenty-five cents is charged for the box number named in the advertisement. Replies will be forwarded by us to the advertiser and bill for postage rendered. Special headings appropriate to the department may be arranged for on application.

Orders and copy for Classified Advertisements must be received with remittance ten days before the Saturday on which it is intended the advertisement shall first appear. Address Advertising Department, The Outlook, 287 Fourth Ave., New York City.

European Hotels

ENGLAND

LONDON IMPERIAL HOTEL
RUSSELL SQUARE
Central position, orchestra daily.
600 rooms with breakfast, no extras **\$1.20**

ITALY

NAPLES (ITALY). Bertolini's Palace. Open all year. Grand view. Healthy. Eur. Pl. Single from \$1.20, Double f. \$2. Double bath f. \$4 daily. Am. Pl. Autumn & Winter f. \$3, Spring f. \$4 daily.

European Tours

The COLLIVER Tours

(The Best in Travel)
SMALL SELECT PARTIES

ROUND THE WORLD

WESTWARD EASTWARD
Sept. 27—Oct. 8—Nov. 5
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
Including SOUTH AFRICA, Oct. 29
AUSTRALIA, Etc.
For Detailed Information Address
The Colliver Tours Company
420 Boylston St., Boston

British Isles Tour. \$250
Berlin, Athens, Rome, London \$400
Egypt and Palestine. \$600
Mexico and Yucatan. \$400
S. H. Longley, 314 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

THE ORIENT 1911

EGYPT, PALESTINE, GREECE
Sail in February 1911 and enjoy the ideal season. It is not too early to make preparation. Our plans are ready. Send for announcement. Ask for *Suggested Readings and Maps*.

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
20 Trinity Place, Boston, Mass.

EUROPE Mrs. Griffiths, experienced abroad, chaperons young ladies. Highest references. The Farragut, Washington, D. C.

AROUND THE WORLD

Two small private parties, Nov. 19 and Nov. 26. Six months. Send for itinerary.
EDWIN C. ATKINSON
112 N. 19th St., Philadelphia

STUDY and travel for girls, with college instructor of much experience abroad. 8 months in Paris, 2 in Munich. Address F, 12 Washington Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

FALL TOUR See EUROPE when the crowd is gone. Best season, Aug. to Oct. England to Italy. Party of 10. Moderate. Superior advantages. TRAVEL-STUDY CLUB, Syracuse, N. Y.

AROUND THE WORLD

Small parties sailing Sept., Oct., and Nov.

EGYPT and PALESTINE

Sailing Jan. and Feb., 1911

H. W. DUNNING & CO.
101 Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

Europe Miss WELDON, unlimited experience abroad, chaperons young ladies. Highest references. Murray Hill Hotel, New York.

Tours and Travel

PLANT LINE

To Nova Scotia, Cape Breton,
Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland



Best country on earth for summer outing. A land from which every vacation tourist returns with enthusiastic tales of enjoyment. Climate cool and scenery unsurpassed. Trout and salmon fishing excellent. Good board and rooms at low rates.

Steamers "Halifax" and "A. W. Perry" are of the ocean going type, have large promenade decks, and are perfectly adapted to the comfort of patrons. Sailings Tuesdays for Halifax, Hawkesbury and Charlottetown; and Wednesdays and Saturdays for Halifax only. Send for new booklet, "Plant Line Outings," colored map and folder.

A. W. PERRY, Gen. Mgr.
65 Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

Hotels and Resorts

BERMUDA

Newstead, Paget Parish, Bermuda On Harbour Bank. View unsurpassed. Table first class. Terms moderate. Under former management of the well-known house Victoria Lodge. Write for Circular. Katherine E. Smith.

CONNECTICUT

Berkshire Hills Falls Village, Conn.
SALONIC SANATORIUM

For the treatment and cure of incipient tuberculosis. THOMAS I. SHANNON, M.D.

Dr. Givens' Sanitarium

For NERVOUS and mild MENTAL diseases. Has separate cottages for ALCOHOL and DRUG patients.
Address DR. GIVENS, Stamford, Conn.

ILLINOIS

Chicago Beach Hotel

Finest Hotel on the Great Lakes. American or European plan. An ideal resort, uniting city gayeties with the quiet of country and seashore, delightfully situated on the shore of Lake Michigan, close to the great South Park and but 10 minutes' ride from the theater and shopping district. Cool, refreshing breezes—smooth, sandy bathing beach—every comfort and convenience—all summer attractions. Tourists, transients and summer guests find hearty welcome. For booklet address Manager, 51st Blvd. and Lake Shore, Chicago.

MAINE

The Homestead, Bailey Island, Me.
SEPTEMBER—the incomparable month—mellow days, clear, crisp air, evenings by the open fire. The Homestead will receive guests until October first. Booklet. T. E. HAZELL.

CASCO BAY, Littlejohns Island, Me. Rockmere House and Cottages. A quiet, restful place with country and seashore combined. Moderate prices. Booklet. Opens June 15. G. H. HAMILTON, Prop.

Hotels and Resorts

MAINE

DOME-OF-THE-ROCK

CASTINE, MAINE

Cottage life with central dining-room among the balsam firs on the cliffs of Penobscot Bay. Golf, tennis, sailing, canoeing, and bathing. Fine drives. Accommodations for 100 guests. Illustrated circulars.

MAPLECROFT FARM

Norway, Me. 15th season. Rates \$7 up. Write for booklet. W. C. HOBBS.

THE OXFORD SPRING HOUSE

Oxford, Maine

Opened June 25, 1910. Accommodates 50 guests. Tents and sites for camping furnished. Mrs. M. F. HITCHINGS, Manager.

THE BEECHES, Paris Hill, Me.

Altitude 900 ft. Sanitarium for semi-invalids. CHARLOTTE F. HAMMOND, M.D.

MASSACHUSETTS

BAY BOSTON Room and bath \$1.00 per day; also suites two and three rooms with private bath. Best residence section, on car line. Write for booklet. The Mountfort, 5 Mountfort, cor. Beacon St. Café. H. G. SUMMERS, Prop.

The Ocean View

Pigeon Cove, Cape Ann, Mass. An ideal resort on the Massachusetts Coast. Hot sea water baths. Auto garage. Booklet. H. W. DUNKLEE, Prop.

THE HARBOR VIEW

East Gloucester, Mass.

Situated directly on Gloucester Bay. Piazza 400 feet long. Private telephone exchange connecting rooms. Tennis court. Table a special feature. Booklet. W. F. OSBORNE.

THE SIPPEWISSETT

Falmouth by the Sea

(On Cape Cod)

OPENED JUNE 16th

A delightful place for a Summer's recreation. Near Woods Hole and over looking Buzzards Bay, justly called the Naples of America.

A strictly first-class Summer Hotel! Attractively furnished; every modern convenience; rooms singly or en suite, private baths; Billiards, Bowling, Golf and Tennis free to guests. Cuisine unexcelled; excellent orchestra. No mosquitos. Bathing facilities of the best water averaging 74°. Fireproof Garage. For rates and illustrated booklet address:

P. F. BRINE, Proprietor

The Sippewissett, Falmouth, Mass.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Lakeside House

On Lake Umbagog. Booklet. GEO. S. PRESCOTT, New London N. H.

Hillside Inn, White Mountains, N. H. Greatly enlarged, rates moderate. All popular amusements. Finest mountain drives. Ill. booklet L. T. CLAWSON, Prop., Bethlehem, N. H.

FITZGERALD COTTAGE, White Mts., Bethlehem, N. H.

Quiet homelike, healthful; farm connected; spring water, good table, open fire, furnace, piano telephone, tennis. Rates \$9 to \$12 week.

Hotels and Resorts

NEW JERSEY

The salt breath of the sea brings health"



GALEEN HALL

HOTEL AND SANATORIUM
HOTEL CITY, NEW JERSEY

An ideal place for a long or short stay. Stone, brick and steel building. Rooms en suite with hot and cold sea water in private baths. Over 70 forms of Tonic and Curative baths and Treatments with trained attendants. Sea Water used in all Hydratic Treatments. N. Y. Office, 1122 Broadway.
F. L. YOUNG, Gen'l Manager.

IF GOING TO ATLANTIC CITY send 2ct. Stamp for Free 80-page Hotel Guide with rates, City Map, and all attractions Hotel Bureau, Box 895, Atlantic City, N. J.

SEA GIRT, N. J.

THE TREMONT

Every room the same full ocean view. Right on the Beach. Seventeenth season under the same management. S. Hinkson-Woodward.

Beautiful Summit, N. J. Rooms to rent with board for fall and winter. Private boarding house, select neighborhood. Convenient to station. 155 Summit Avenue.

NEW YORK CITY

WHY PAY EXTRAVAGANT HOTEL RATES?

THE CLENDENING

300 West 103d Street, New York
Select, Homelike, Economical

Suites of Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, from \$1.50 daily to Parlor, two Bedrooms and Bath at \$4.00 per day for the Suite, not for each person.

Superior Restaurant at Reasonable Prices

Write for descriptive booklet with map of City



NO EQUAL IN NEW YORK

Homelike Hotel for Ladies Unescorted
Every room has a private bath for \$2 per day
Room with private bath, meals for one, \$3.00 day
two, 5.00

HOTEL EARLE

103 & 105 WAYERLEY PL.

Near Fifth Avenue

DAVID H. KNOTT, Prop.

Our Porter will meet you at station by appointment

HOTEL JUDSON 53 Washington Square.
Joining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates \$2.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.
Mrs. JAMES KNOTT, Proprietor.

NEW YORK



Hurricane Lodge and Cottages
IN THE ADIRONDACKS
Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.

Comfortable, homelike. Extensive verandas. Altitude, 1760 ft., 900 ft. overlooking Keene Valley. Trout fishing. Camping places. Sporty golf links, nine fine greens, tennis and croquet. Our own gardens and dairy. Furnished cottages, all improvements. Special rates September, season parties. Booklet.

Hotels and Resorts

NEW YORK

Clifton Springs Sanitarium

The latest and best in Medical, Surgical, Electrical, and Hydrotherapy available for our patrons. Write for illustrated booklet and terms.
The Sanitarium,
Clifton Springs, N. Y.

The Gleason Health Resort

Elmira, New York

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON REQUEST
Dr. John C. Fisher, Resident Physician
E. B. Gleason, Propr.

PENNSYLVANIA

Easton Sanitarium For treatment of the nervous or mentally ill. Superior location, skilled care. Visit here before selecting a place elsewhere, or call up Dr. Kinney for particulars. Phone 1661, Easton, Pa.

The Wiscasset Bungalows

A few bungalows can now be rented for Sept. Living-room, bath, from two to six bedrooms. Furnished. **Central Dining Hall.**
M. C. LOCKWOOD, Mount Pocono, Pa.

Summer Camps

FOR SALE OR RENT. Boys' camp, fresh water, thirty miles from Portland, Maine. Third season, paying business. Retiring partner makes possible attractive offer to man desiring permanent interest. Camp running to capacity this summer. 9,064, Outlook.

Country Board

OPPORTUNITY to finish summer in invigorating open country near N. Y. City. Several vacancies August 15th in delightful residence at Riverdale-on-Hudson. One suite of three or five large rooms and bath, and one single room. Electric light and other modern conveniences. Fourteen high acres with dirt tennis courts, garden, and abundant lawn and shade. 31 minutes from Grand Central. \$15 upwards per week. Address E. F. LOVETT, Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y. City. Telephone 248 Kingsbridge.

Real Estate

COLORADO

ALFALFA RANCH for sale in Eastern Colorado. Hundred sixty acres, all irrigated; hundred forty finely set in alfalfa. North side Arkansas River. Unusually fine location, grand outlook. Three miles from railroad station. Healthiest part of Colorado. Government sanitarium in county. Ranch mainly stocked with sheep, also cattle and horses. Fine proposition for health and profit. Will be sold complete or land alone. For particulars, address 9,037, Outlook.

CONNECTICUT

FOR RENT Fully furnished, beautiful place, house ten rooms, barn and garden. New Canaan, Conn. Oct. to May. 8,977, Outlook.

For Sale at Public Auction

Aug. 20, 1910, on Premises
Farm 100 acres in Litchfield Hills, near Sharon, Conn. 3 1/2 miles from Harlem Div. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Desirable for agricultural purposes or summer residence. A rare opportunity. For photos and particulars address BAKER & KIRBY, Sharon, Conn.

Trustworthy Real Estate Agents

COLORADO

DENVER. 1022 15th St.
LYONS & JOHNSON

DENVER. Suite 25-27 Iron Bldg.
JOHN H. DEEDS LAND CO.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON. 806 17th St., N. W.
FREDERIC MAY

FLORIDA

DELAND Real Estate Co. (Incorporated.)
T. E. ARNOLD, Manager.

KANSAS

TOPEKA. Real Estate, Loans, Collections.
111 W. 6th Av. WILSON & NEISWANGER

MAINE

ELLSWORTH. Estates on Maine Coast and Timber Lands. S. W. SUTTON

PORTLAND. The oldest Real Estate concern in Maine. B. SHAW & CO.

YORK HARBOR

JOSEPH C. BRIDGES

MASSACHUSETTS

GLOUCESTER Summer Properties.
W. O. ADAMS, 6 Beacon St., Boston.

GREAT BARRINGTON. Berkshire Co., Mass. H. M. DUMBELL

MARBLEHEAD. Renting and selling of seashore estates. G. K. HATHAWAY

PITTSFIELD. R. P. PARKER
Successor to FRANK RUSSELL & CO.

NEW JERSEY

HACKENSACK
ROMEYN & DEMAREST

NEWARK. 738 Broad St.
FRANKLIN F. MAYO & CO.

PRINCETON

WALTER B. HOWE

RIDGEWOOD.

S. S. WALSTRUM, Fone 50

NEW YORK CITY

BROOKLYN. 189 Seventh Avenue, cor. Second Street. BURRILL BROTHERS.

NEW YORK

KINDERHOOK. in Columbia Co.
The Orchard Country. RURAL LIFE CO.

LAWRENCE, L. I.

J. E. MORGAN DODGE

SARATOGA SPRINGS

LESTER BROTHERS, 377 Broadway

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE. 23 Patton Ave.
LA BARBE, MOALE & CHILES

OXFORD. Southern Homes Timber and Farm Lands. GRANVILLE REAL ESTATE & TRUST CO.

PENNSYLVANIA

LEBANON. Real Estate and Securities.
Lebanon Valley Farms. J. L. RUTER

SOUTH CAROLINA

AIKEN

JOHN LAIRD, Laurens St., P. O. Box 134

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO.
S. W. EDGETT & CO.

BURLINGTON. "Farms, Lake Champlain property." REYNOLDS R. E. CO.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK. City Property, Farms, Timber. JOS. R. IVES & CO., 143 Plume St.

Real Estate

CONNECTICUT

SHIPPAN POINT New All-Year House
STAMFORD, CT. 11 Rooms; 2 Baths.
 Large Lot; Near
 Water; Price, \$13,000. Designed by
 Edward B. Stratton, Architect of Boston.
 Room 83, 16 State St., Boston.

KANSAS

WIDOW will sell nineteen sightly city
 lots $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from Kansas City, Mo.,
 Union Depot, for \$6,000. Mrs. CASWELL,
 28 John St., Brookline, Mass.

MAINE

For **SOUTHPORT**, Maine,
 Sale at 60 acres shore land, extending from Town-
 send Gut to Sheepscot River and Ebene-
 cook Harbor, with heavy growth of Spruce,
 also 8 acres on Spruce Point, Boothbay Har-
 bor, Maine, at head of Linnekin Bay. Apply
 to James F. Bliss, 91 Broad St., Boston, Mass.

Maine Coast Real Estate
 Summer Cottages, Islands, Bungalows, Farms.
 H. P. WILLETT & CO., Waldoboro, Maine.

MASSACHUSETTS

FOR SALE

Gentleman's country estate, eleven miles
 north of Boston, Mass. Old colonial house, 9
 rooms and bath, 6 open fireplaces, hot water
 heat, hard wood floors, 12 acres of land and
 wood lot, good out-buildings. 11 cent fare to
 Boston, 3 minutes to express trains. Price,
 \$10,000. George Hatch, 49 Federal St., Boston.

FARMS IN NEW ENGLAND
 Illustrated circular free upon receipt of address
 P. F. LELAND, 21 Minot Bldg., Boston, Mass.

NEW JERSEY

Franklin F. Mayo & Co. solicit your
 Real Estate business in Newark, N. J.



SUMMIT, N. J.

45 min. from New York. Lackawanna R.R.
 40 trains a day each way. Modern house, 13
 rooms, 3 baths; 6 acres, stable. For Sale
 only. McClure, 31 East 17th St., New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

For Sale Cheap

Fine old house on highest point of land
 on Turnpike Road between Portsmouth and
 Concord in Southern New Hampshire. House
 fully furnished and in running order all
 ready to move into. Just the place for sum-
 mer and fall months. One of the few re-
 maining. Splendid condition, fine old fire-
 places, one nearly 6 feet wide with old crane,
 old knocker on door, spindle staircase, fine
 paneling, 6 bedrooms, more easily made if
 desired; modern bathroom, running water;
 barns, growing gardens, pasture, fruit, etc.
 Plenty of wood, hay, etc. Good roads and
 beautiful scenery. High elevation, cool
 nights. Within 2 minutes of P. O. (two
 mails daily), doctor, church, schools, store,
 etc. Over 30 acres surrounding. Many attrac-
 tive drives, over good roads. Beautiful lakes
 in every direction from 2 to 6 miles distant,
 9 miles to Epsom Station (2 stages daily);
 15 miles from Epping or Rochester, daily
 stage; 18 from Dover; 20 from Concord.
 For terms, etc., address
 Owner, Box 97, Northwood Ridge, N. H.

Real Estate

NEW HAMPSHIRE

IF SOLD AT ONCE

\$500 cash, \$500 mortgage, buys a beautiful
 little farm of nine acres. High land and all
 tillable. Cuts 4 tons hay. All kinds fruit.
 9-room house. Buildings in fair condition.
 Near P. O., store, and all conveniences.
 Splendid neighborhood. Highest land be-
 tween Portsmouth 30 miles, and Concord, 20
 miles, away. Splendid summer or all year
 place. Station Epsom, 9 miles. Address
 Arthur M. Morse, Northwood Ridge, N. H.

NEW YORK

Adirondacks We have beautiful cottages
 and camps, furnished and
 unfurnished, anywhere in the Adirondacks,
 for sale or rent; all improvements. Write
 for booklet. Address WILLIAM F. ROBERTS,
 Real Estate Office, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

**ADIRONDACK
 CAMPS** ST. REGIS LAKES
 ON THE SARANAC
 LAKE PLACID
 DURYEE & CO.
 Real Estate, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Four-room Bungalow, with sleeping
 porch, furnished, for rent from Oct. to June.
 Situated in Brookhaven, Long Island, 2 hours
 from N. Y. For particulars, 9,123, Outlook.

A HOUSE

on this hill top of 25 acres would be
 talked of for miles around.

ABSOLUTELY COMMANDS
 views of River, surrounding country and
 fine estates near by. Harlem Road, but
 30 miles from 42d St.

COOLEY AND WEST, Inc.
 Phone 413. White Plains, N. Y. Depot Sq.

TO RENT, possession September
 1st, fully equipped,
 well started country school in
 Westchester County. Would require
 about \$2,000 capital. 9,091, Outlook.

NORTH CAROLINA

TO RENT, FURNISHED. A winter
 home among the Pines; eighteen rooms,
 two baths, stables and garden; beautifully
 located, high elevation; good hunting and
 fishing. C. L. Pemberton, Fayetteville, N. C.

OREGON

HOOD RIVER APPLE LANDS

WYETH & ALLEN, Real Estate,
 Hood River, Oregon

PENNSYLVANIA

**Desirable permanent or summer
 home for sale cheap.** Two story
 ten room dwelling, barn, gardens and orchard.
 In small village, three miles from county seat.
 EMERSON W. GAMMELL, Honesdale, Pa.

VIRGINIA

House to Rent, furnished, near University,
 14 rooms; bright, airy, water, furnace,
 garden, stable, poultry house. References.
 Address Mrs. McMurdo, Charlottesville, Va.

VIRGINIA, VIRGINIA, VIRGINIA

Our free **REAL ESTATE REGISTERS**
 describe select properties in the best portions
 of this State.

VIRGINIA COUNTRY HOMES

Our illustrated periodical is the handsomest
 publication of its kind in this country. Price
 twenty-five cents.

H. W. HILLEARY & CO., CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA
 Branch offices: Richmond, Va., Fredericks-
 burg, Va., Warrenton, Va., Leesburg, Va.

Real Estate

VERMONT

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE NORTFIELD, VT.

Will sell at sacrifice unusually excellent
 small home which I altered and improved
 and occupied for four years. Electric light
 running mountain spring water, two bath-
 rooms, 3 fireplaces, 6 small bedrooms, sum-
 mer kitchen and garage in addition to usual
 rooms; seven acres of ground. Delightful
 climate and community, facing Military Un-
 versity. Excellent opportunity for elderly
 people to educate sons or take student board-
 ers. Price \$3,600, liberal terms, and a good
 investment. Room 1718, Everett Building
 Union Sq., New York City.

Property Wanted

WANTED, for year or longer
WANTED, IN COUNTRY with
 in thirty miles of New York City. Rental
 \$25.00 a month. 9,089, Outlook.

BOARD AND ROOMS

MOTHER'S care and home training gives
 motherless children or those whose parents
 contemplate long absence. Refined home
 delightful New York suburb. Excellent
 schools. Highest references. 4,162, Outlook.
BACK Bay—Tourists accommodated. Mrs.
 E. W. Frost, 309 Huntington Ave., Boston.
 Mass. Reference: Y. W. C. A.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES MANUSCRIPTS

AUTHORS, we can bring your work to
 the attention of 300 editors. Let us place
 your book MSS., stories, essays, poems
 Send for circular. 'N. Y. Authors' Exchange',
 154 Nassau St., New York.

WRITERS and authors, send your book
 to us for estimate. We print, bind, and
 arrange for marketing at lowest cost. Line
 Type-Casting Co., 259 William St., New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

THE only man who ever gives me an order
 for a bit of DOINGS "did," my way is the
 man whose suspicions I have succeeded in
 arousing. After he has had those "suspi-
 cions" abundantly confirmed with what I
 gave him for his money he is in the "EASY
 CLASS" and sheds my modest fee without a
 sigh; this sounds a bit egotistic—eh?—but 'tis
 TRUE. Francis I. Maule, 411 Sansom St.
 Philadelphia.

BUSINESS established 30 years need-
 \$4,000 to handle trade. Will give notes secured
 by mortgage on stock worth \$12,000. Liberal
 bonus. M. M. Burnet, 2 Rector St., New York.

FOR THE HOME.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE handbook free
 Correspondence courses. American School
 Home Economics, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

Professional Situations

WANTED, for a woman invalid 33 year-
 of age, a young, experienced, graduate physi-
 cian with good credentials. Long case if
 suited. Trouble, severe cardiac attacks at
 intervals. Wages \$35 a week and expenses
 Apply by letter only. No nurse need apply.
 4,139, Outlook.

BROOKLYN Society Prevention Cruelty
 Children will consider application capable
 woman under forty as outside investigating
 officer. State age, experience, salary expected
 to Superintendent, P. O. Box 97, Brooklyn.

Business Situations

INCREASE your earning power by learn-
 ing to write advertisements. Facts sent free
 Page-Davis Co., Dept. 32, Page Building,
 Chicago.

DODD, Mead & Co. desire a representa-
 tive who will give full or part time in each
 city and county. Clergymen, lawyers, doc-
 tors, and other educated men are invited to
 communicate with us immediately. The re-
 ward is generous and the work pleasant.
 Address Dodd, Mead & Co., 30th St. and
 4th Ave., New York.

THE OUTLOOK CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

HELP WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—As companion for a boy of ten (10) a young man, college man preferred. Must be fond of sports, able to play tennis and skate. Must furnish the best of references as to character and habits. Able to give whole of time and to perform certain simple duties of private secretary. 4,109, Outlook.

WANTED—Dietitian for hospital of seventy-five beds. Correspondents desired. Address Good Samaritan Hospital, Lexington, Kentucky.

Teachers and Governesses

TEACHERS wanted for public and private schools. Calls from every State. Register now for September. Send for Bulletin 21. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

TEACHERS—Register to-day to secure a teaching position. Vacancies still occurring. New Century Teachers' Bureau, 1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

PACIFIC COAST? Salaries, expenses, certification, etc., explained. 20c. stamps. California Teachers' Agency. San Francisco. Los Angeles.

FOR housekeepers, matrons, governesses, mothers' helpers, etc., address Miss Richards, Saunderson, R. I.

WANTED—German or French companion or governess for two boys, aged six and seven, both going to school. Some knowledge of music preferred. Only best references accepted. Mr. C. E. O'Hara, 42 Linden Avenue, Englewood, N. J.

GOVERNESS competent to teach boy 12 and help care for child 5. One hour from New York. Give references, age, and salary. 4,160, Outlook.

WANTED—Resident tutor for winter at Ridgeway Plantation, Clarkton, Va., for three children. Bryn Mawr or Radcliffe graduate preferred. 4,163, Outlook.

GOVERNESSES, nurses, mother's helpers, housekeepers, companions, attendants. The HOPKINS' Educational AGENCY, 507 Fifth Avenue. Supplies families, schools, institutions.

WANTED—refined young woman, governess for two boys, aged 3 and 6. Country, summer. Kindergarten training preferred. State references, age, salary, religion. Valentine, Waterford, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

WANTED—Position as matron of children's home by woman with years of experience in children's work. 4,151, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Business or Professional

EXPERIENCED woman desires executive position. 4,155, Outlook.

ENGLISHWOMAN, institutional experience, executive ability, desires position in school or home. 4,159, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED hotel and club lunch-room manager (woman) desires position after September 15th. 4,169, Outlook.

STENOGRAPHER desires position in private school in New York City. 4,176, Outlook.

YOUNG college graduate desires to locate permanently in advertising work. Had training in advertisement preparation. Some business and professional experience. 4,181, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

LADY as companion. Intelligent, reliable. California, South, or travel. 4,107, Outlook.

GOVERNESS—companion. Refined Englishwoman desires permanent position for September. Excellent testimonials from American families. 4,124, Outlook.

WANTED—Position as companion or nurse to lady or child by a woman compelled to earn her own livelihood. Full information upon request to Rice, 7,302, Outlook.

REFINED lady with executive ability, as housekeeper; success with servants; understands cooking, serving, managing dining-room. Salary moderate. 4,150, Outlook.

GENTLEMAN of education, refinement, experience, open for position as companion-secretary to one nervously ill or invalid. Will travel. Exceptional references. 4,153, Outlook.

MANAGING housekeeper, hotel, school, or companion-housekeeper in gentle family. Age forty. Country all year preferred. 4,156, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED woman desires care abnormal person. 4,174, Outlook.

A capable, experienced woman desires position in institution, as matron or housekeeper. 4,170, Outlook.

A experienced matron desires a managing housekeeper's or matron's position in large school or institution. Refined and capable woman, experienced in buying and catering. Best references. 4,168, Outlook.

WANTED—A position as secretary or companion to lady of means. Further information by request. 4,180, Outlook.

A Normal graduate in Domestic Science, experienced in housekeeping and care of children, wants position after Sept. 1, as teacher, housekeeper, or mother's helper, in a home, school, or institution. 4,179, Outlook.

LADY, experienced—position, managing housekeeper or chaperon. Highest references. 4,178, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

YOUNG KENTUCKY GENTLEWOMAN, intelligent and well educated, desires position as governess or companion. 4,091, Outlook.

NURSERY governess. Refined, experienced Englishwoman desires permanent position for September. Good needed, few women. Highest references. 4,125, Outlook.

WANTED—Position as teacher, chaperon or superintendent. Higher English, four languages and music. 4,146, Outlook.

UNIVERSITY graduate (M.A.) and master of elocution, very successful in developing mind and character in physically weak and backward boys, is prepared to tutor a few boys, in New York City and vicinity, after Sept. first. All subjects. Has had great success also in curing speech defects. Highest references. Address for terms, 4,154, Outlook.

CANADIAN woman holding diplomas in elocution and piano-forte and experienced in nursing desires position as companion. 4,157, Outlook.

KINDERGARTNER, experienced in kindergarten and primary, wants position. Highest references. 4,173, Outlook.

TEACHER (lady) of modern languages, with ten years' experience of boys' and girls' high schools in Europe and America, wants position; references. 4,175, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED kindergarten desires full engagement. Can furnish kindergarten outfit. 4,177, Outlook.

WOMEN'S GOODS

CLOSING out several lines of linen torchon laces at half price, from two cents per yard up. Send stamp for samples. The Irish Linen Co., Importers, Davenport, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOPKINS sells everything for MOTOR BOATS and yachts. Send for catalog and save money. 119 Chambers St., New York.

PLAYS, Katharine McDowell Rice, Worthington, Mass.

THE Chestnut Hill Hospital, Philadelphia, desirous of enlarging its training school, offers to women of good standing a course in nursing lasting two years. Remuneration \$7.00 a month. Apply to Superintendent.

HIGH-GRADE prints only 3c. each. G. F. Hutchison, Medina, N. Y.

ALL kinds shopping; no charge. References. Ida Ambrose, 34 Ormond Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

KANSAS FARM LOANS

You, conservative Investors, write today for list and particulars of our selected Eastern Kansas Farm loans.

These loans are secured by richest Kansas farms—no loan is issued for more than 50% of a very conservative valuation.

We have been engaged in this business for 40 years and never has a customer of ours lost a single penny of interest or principal—we make collections free. Write today! Our story will interest you!

J. L. PETTYJOHN & CO.

MORTGAGE BANKERS

OLATHE, KANSAS

6%

Conservative management, Capital and Surplus of \$400,000.00 and First Mortgages on productive real estate safeguard our Secured Certificates.

Please write for booklet "A."

SALT LAKE SECURITY & TRUST CO.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS \$400,000.00 SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

6%
NET

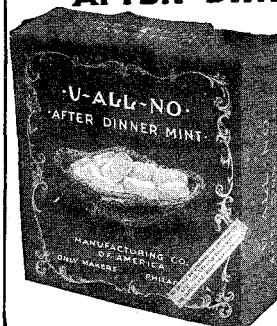
For 35 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 711.

\$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans.

U-ALL-NO.

AFTER DINNER MINT



A delicious confection for all occasions.

Delicately flavored; pure, fresh.

Sold in air-tight tins by grocers, confectioners and druggists. If not at your dealers send 10c for a box.

MANUFACTURING CO. OF AMERICA,
441 NORTH 12TH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA

Bronze Memorial Tablets

JNO. WILLIAMS, INC., Bronze Foundry, 544 West 27th Street, New York. Write for illustrated booklet. Free.

HALLOWED HYMNS

Returnable examination copies of the great hymn book on request to churches needing new books.

“Left”
and
“Right” are
Both Right
to a

KEEN KUTTER Safety Razor

Think of a Safety Razor that is *always* in shaving trim; that you don't have to adjust before using; that will shave up or down, left-handed or right-handed, and *always* do a clean, cool job. That's the kind of shaving implement you have when you invest in a Keen Kutter Safety Razor.

It's because the Keen Kutter “Safety” is *built right*—correctly angled to lie up against the face and shave the toughest beard with the correct diagonal stroke that makes shaving easy.

Every Keen Kutter Safety Razor is guaranteed and *must be right* or you are under no obligations to keep it. Comes in a compact leather case with twelve fine blades of best Norwegian steel.

Silver plated in black leather case, \$3.50
Gold plated in pigskin case, \$5.00

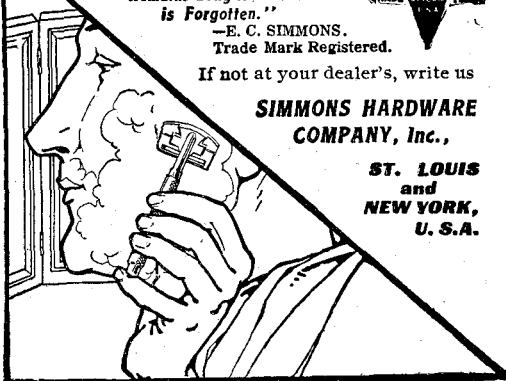
“The Recollection of Quality
Remains Long After the Price
is Forgotten.”

—E. C. SIMMONS.
Trade Mark Registered.

If not at your dealer's, write us

**SIMMONS HARDWARE
COMPANY, Inc.,**

**ST. LOUIS
and
NEW YORK,
U. S. A.**



AUTOMOBILISTS

and men in all walks of life should know the merits of

LITHOLIN WATERPROOFED LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS

No matter how soiled, they are cleaned instantly with a damp cloth, and made white as new. Absolutely waterproof, they hold their shape under all conditions. Have that dull linen finish. Not celluloid. Wear indefinitely, and don't wilt or fray. Every fashionable style in all sizes.

Collars 25c. Cuffs 50c.

If not at your dealer's, send, giving styles, size, number wanted, with remittance, and we will mail, postpaid. Booklet of styles free on request.

THE FIBERLOID CO., 7 Waverly Place, N. Y.



5% Every Year For 17 Years

That is the record of the Industrial Savings and Loan Company since it began business in 1893. It does not “guarantee” this 5%; it makes no promises which it might not be able to fulfill.

But it guarantees the *safety* of your Capital absolutely—with every dollar of its

**\$2,250,000 Assets and
175,000 Surplus and Profits**

Your money is invested only in high class mortgages on New York City and suburban real estate.

Our business, like that of savings banks, is conducted under the

New York Banking Department Supervision

We treat large and small, long-time and short-time, depositors exactly alike. An investment of \$25 draws the same rate as one of \$2,500. Invest at any time, for any time,—and pro rata earnings will be paid you from the day we receive your money to the day you take it out.

Send for Our Booklet

for the particulars of a solid, conservative, profitable investment.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.

10 Times Bldg., Broadway & 42d St.
New York



Roosevelt's African Book

WORLD-WIDE PUBLICATION AUGUST 24

Still More Agents Wanted to Handle

"AFRICAN GAME TRAILS"

The full account of **Roosevelt's** great and successful expedition to gather the finest specimens of African game for the Smithsonian Institution is almost ready in the form of a large octavo volume, handsomely bound, splendidly illustrated.

His narrative, with its rapid succession of exciting incidents, its vigorous, clear descriptions of strange scenes and peoples, **Mr. Roosevelt** has carefully revised since he first wrote it in sections for **Scribner's Magazine**—each section by night as he sat in his tent, the day's hunt ended.

Since then he has added to it considerably; has selected for illustrations the very best of the extraordinary photographs taken on the field by his son **Kermit**, often at personal risk, and has approved as supplementary illustrations drawings of events in the Jungle so perilous and so unexpected as to make photography impossible.

The narrative—simple, strong, rapid—is fascinating to people of all ages and all sorts; but beyond that—the work of a veteran naturalist-hunter—it has great scientific value as a natural history.

Applications for agencies must be made quickly. Address

ROOSEVELT-SCRIBNER Department, 153 Fifth Avenue, New York

TEACHERS' AGENCIES

The Pratt Teachers Agency 70 Fifth Ave.
New York
Recommends teachers to colleges, public and private schools.
Advise parents about schools. **Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.**

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

CALIFORNIA

BELMONT SCHOOL

(FOR BOYS)

Belmont, California, 25 miles south of San Francisco, believes that it reasonably well meets the moral, physical and intellectual requirements of careful parents. Write for specific information.

W. T. Reid, A. M. (Harvard), Head Master.

W. T. Reid, Jr., A. M. (Harvard), Asst. Head Master.

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles. 19th year begins Sept. 23d to Sept. 29th
GIRLS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Adams and Hoover Streets

"An ideal school amid ideal surroundings."

UPPER SCHOOL (Certificate admits to leading colleges.
Domestic Science, Music, Art, Gymnasium.
Girls over thirteen years of age. Limited number of resident pupils.

MISS PARSONS and MISS DENNEN, Principals.

LOWER SCHOOL (Thoroughly graded school, beginning with Kindergarten, fitting girls for the "Upper School."
Girls under thirteen years of age. Music, Art, Gymnasium.
Children admitted to home department.

MISS THOMAS and MISS MOSGROVE, Associate Principals

California Hospital Los Angeles School for Nurses

Three years. Ideal private hospital. 150 beds. Maternity, medical, surgical, eye and ear departments. Surrounded by tropical gardens. Superior training. Illustrated booklet free. Write.

COLORADO

ST. STEPHEN'S SCHOOL

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Will open on Wednesday, September 21, 1910

Apply to the Headmaster, the Rev. Gibson Bell, A.B. Harvard, B.D., Colorado Springs, Colo., for prospectus and further information.

THE WOLCOTT SCHOOL, DENVER

Superior climate. Accredited with Eastern Colleges for girls. Fine music advantages. Gymnasium, dancing, sports.

THREE BOYS WILL BE GIVEN PREPARATION FOR HARVARD, YALE, ETC., ON COLORADO FRUIT RANCH. Outdoor life, best of climates, elevation 4,500. Opportunity to learn scientific horticulture. In home of former headmaster boys' school, native of Massachusetts, graduate of Harvard. Highest references, East and West.
BOX 40, R. D. No. 2, GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

CONNECTICUT

INGLESIDE—A School for Girls

New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn.

School year begins Tuesday, October 4, 1910.

Mrs. WM. D. BLACK, Patroness.

Salisbury School

Salisbury, Conn.

(In the Berkshire Hills)

Accommodations now for Sixty Boys.

Address SECRETARY

EUROPE

PARENTS!

A UNIQUE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY
Reasonable price. Ten months in Europe with experienced Harvard tutor; party limited to four; European masters for French and German; a month's winter sport in Switzerland. Particulars gladly furnished. 9,155, Outlook.

ILLINOIS

THE KENWOOD INSTITUTE

and THE LORING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Now Consolidated at 4600 Ellis Avenue, Chicago
Certificate admits to all colleges for women. Bryn Mawr preparation a specialty. College Preparatory and Special Courses. Unequaled advantages in Music and Art. Handsome residence, offering bath with each bedroom; tennis and basketball courts and playgrounds. Fall term opens Sept. 20th. Catalogue on request.
Stella Dyer Loring & Helen D. Loring, Principals

"Home-Making, the New Profession"

Is a 70-page hand-book—it's FREE. Home-study domestic science courses. For home-makers, teachers, and for well-paid positions.
American School of Home Economics, 521 W. 69th St., Chicago, Ill.

MARYLAND

A COUNTRY HOME SCHOOL for YOUNG BOYS

80 acres on salt water, near Easton, Md., Penna. R. R. Healthful location. Supervision of successful teacher. Classes of 6 or less. Land and water sports. Unusual opportunity for out-of-door life and special care. **H. H. BALLARD, Ph.D., Box 4, Sta. B, Baltimore, Md.**

MASSACHUSETTS

LASELL SEMINARY

Auburndale, Mass. College preparation. Household Arts and Sciences. Ten miles from Boston. Address

G. M. Winslow, Ph.D., Principal

SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORKERS

Maintained by Simmons College and Harvard University. Class Room and Office, 9 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass. For the study of social service in its various forms, with individuals, groups, neighborhoods; charity, correction, civics. One academic year. Seventh year begins Sept. 27. Circulars sent.

JEFFREY R. BRACKETT, Director. ZILPHA D. SMITH, Associate.

Miss Church's School for Girls

Resident and day pupils. General and college preparatory courses. Advanced work for older girls.

Schoolhouse, 6 Gloucester Street }
Residence, 401 Beacon Street } Boston, Mass.

GERMAN

FRENCH

SPANISH

ITALIAN

RUSSIAN

ENGLISH

LATIN

GREEK

We teach all modern languages by our rational method through correspondence. Thorough, dignified, individual instruction enabling students to read, write or speak the language selected. Courses prepared and given by specialists and adapted to all purposes of the students.

PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE AND SCHOOL IN ALL SUBJECTS

Special courses for teachers and business men.

Boston Correspondence Institute of Languages

6 Steinert Building, BOSTON, MASS.

PAUL E. KUNZER, Ph. D., Director. L. T. OGDEN, Secretary
Address Secretary for Prospectus

Miss Annie Coolidge Rust's

19th Year

Froebel School of Kindergarten

Normal Classes. BOSTON, MASS., PIERCE BLDG. CORLEY Sq. Prepares for Kindergarten, Primary and Playground positions. Personal interviews in Sept. 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

**Mount
Ida
School**

Year Book on request

FOR GIRLS

On the Summit of Mt. Ida

6 miles from Boston

A preparatory and finishing school.

Advanced Elective Courses. College Certificate Privilege (without examination).

Piano, Voice, and Violin with Noted Men.

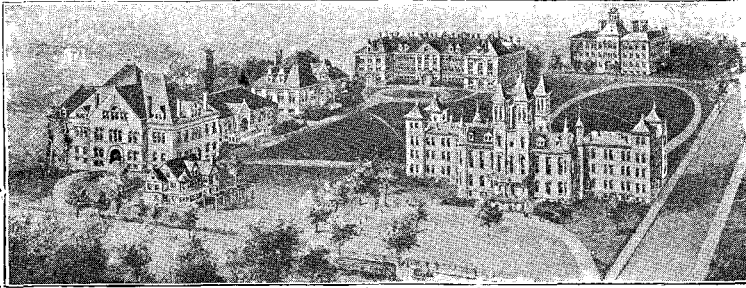
Domestic Science, Resident Nurse, Gymnasium, Director of Athletics.

Exceptional opportunities, with a delightful home life.

74 Summit St.

NEWTON, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS



Worchester Academy

77th Year Begins Sept. 13th, 1910. All advantages of a large school. Master teachers, comprehensive equipment. Great record for college preparation. Complete laboratory building. Manual training. Superb dining hall. Isolated infirmary. "The Megaron," a noble recreation hall. Perfect swimming pool. Gymnasium, thorough physical training. New athletic field, eleven acres. Field House with baths and lockers. Quarter mile track, 220 yards straight-a-way; football and baseball fields; tennis courts. Illustrated catalogue.

D. W. ABERCROMBIE, LL.D., Principal, Worcester, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass.

Ideal location in beautiful New England town. Outdoor life. All athletics. Modern equipment. Small classes. Individual attention. Preparation for any college. Modern terms.

For illustrated circular address
ARTHUR J. CLOUGH, A.M., Principal.

LYNNHOLM, By-the-Sea

A real home school for a few girls. A healthy, busy place where girls learn sunshine as well as books. College preparation—music—careful culture—under direction of a mother of girls. Address
MRS. G. W. OSGOOD, 135 Nahant St., Lynn, Mass.

The Mary A. Burnham School For Girls

Founded by Miss Burnham in 1877. Special and College Preparatory courses. Correspondence should be addressed to **MISS HELEN E. THOMPSON, Headmistress. MARTHA CHAMBERLAIN BURNHAM, Northampton, Massachusetts.**

"THE ELMS" SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

English, Music, Special, and College Preparatory Courses
Certificate admits to Vassar, Smith, Mt. Holyoke, Wellesley.
Miss PORTER, Principal, Springfield, Mass.

ROCK RIDGE HALL FOR BOYS. Location, high, dry and healthful, in one of New England's most beautiful residential villages. *Instructors able, experienced, mature.* Thorough preparation for college. Unusual attention given to boys under 15 years of age. Well-regulated daily lives for all. Large, airy gymnasium, with swimming pool. For catalogue, address **Dr. G. O. WHITE, Wellesley Hills, Mass.**

Exceptional School Proposition

For the right man with some capital to invest in a well-established school for boys in a very desirable New England town. Further development of school desired. Sale on favorable terms will also be considered if experience, capital, and following promise further success of school. Conditions make early arrangements desirable. For particulars address 9,101, Outlook.

SCHOLARSHIP

For a girl preparing for Vassar, Wellesley, Radcliffe, Smith, Mount Holyoke or Boston University, a scholarship is offered in one of the best girls' boarding schools in New England. Write for particulars. Address Scholarship, 7,306, Outlook.

MICHIGAN

Normal School of Physical Education BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

A Two Year Course. By affiliation with the Medical College and the Sanitarium exceptional opportunities are presented for study, for investigation and for personal development. Terms most reasonable. Unusual opportunities for self-support. Three \$100.00 competitive scholarships. Send for particulars.

Address: **WM. W. HASTINGS, Dean.**

MINNESOTA

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Saint Mary's Hall

FARIBAULT, MINNESOTA

Founded by Bishop Whipple 1866

WAITING LIST LAST 4 YEARS

Catalogue on Application.

Miss Caroline W. Eells, Principal

NEW HAMPSHIRE

ROCKLAND MILITARY ACADEMY



Education is costly. Ignorance more so. This school develops manliness, builds character, trains mind and body at the formative time of a boy's life. Military system, judicious athletics, preparation for College, West Point, Annapolis, or business. 14 years under same management. Summer Camp. Over \$10,000 expended recently in improvements. Our five books free.

Elmer E. French, Supt., 5 Seminary Hill West Lebanon, N. H., on the Conn. River, 4 miles from Dartmouth College.

NEW JERSEY

LAKEWOOD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Academic and special courses. Wonderful winter climate. Horse-back, golf, tennis, rowing, skating. Delicate girls given special attention. **Miss EDITH SAMSON, Principal, Lakewood, N. J.**

School for Trained Attendants 45 Centre Street, Orange, New Jersey. Six months' course. Fee \$100, including tuition, board, lodging, uniforms, and books. For further information apply to Superintendent.

NEW YORK CITY

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL

Non-sectarian

196 Madison Ave., New York City

Private classes for boys and girls. Kindergarten, connecting, and primary grades. Diplomas admit to Miss Marshall's High School Classes. Term re-opens November 1, 1910. Apply for particulars to **(Mrs.) EDITH SHARON, Director.**

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL

76th Year opens September 23; Morning Class, 9-12; Afternoon Class, 4-6; Evening Class, 8-10. Degrees LL.B., LL.M., J.D. Address

L. J. TOMPKINS, Sec., Washington Sq., N. Y.

THE ELLIMAN SCHOOL and Kindergarten Normal Training class

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR. 167 West 57th Street, opposite Carnegie Hall.

THE OUTLOOK EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

NEW YORK CITY

Riverdale Country School For Boys
(4th Year)

14 Acres overlooking Van Cortlandt Park at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, New York City

Quickly reached by Broadway Subway Express. **Boarding Pupils** have all the advantages of a country school located a hundred miles from the city. **Day Pupils** work and play in the healthful open country from morning until dusk. Substantial preparation for college. Thorough work with younger boys. Send for catalogue.

Frank S. Hackett, Head Master, Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y. City

NEW YORK

Mrs. Hazen's Suburban School For Girls, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

Half hour from Grand Central Station, New York.

Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen, Principal.
Miss Sara Louise Tracy, Associate.

Mrs. Morton's School On the Cove, Mattituck, Long Island

Est. 1892. A small number of boys under fourteen given individual care and instruction. Moderate terms.

The Sir Launfal Preparatory School

New Rochelle, N. Y.

A high-class home school for a limited number of pupils, situated in New York's most beautiful and refined suburb. Boys live in cottages with masters. Prepares for all colleges. Classes small. Individual attention. Gymnasium. All athletics, boating, swimming on Sound. Address The Principal.

Rye Seminary, Rye, New York.

For particulars address
Mrs. S. J. LIFE, The Misses STOWE

The Principal of a large High School

will supervise the education of two boys or two girls, German and French spoken at table. Address ZETA, 9,047, Outlook.

NEW YORK

New York, Tarrytown-on-Hudson.

The Misses Metcalf's Boarding and Day School for Girls

College preparation, elocution, and physical culture. A department for girls under twelve. Moderate rates.

OHIO

GLEN AIRY HOME

A Home School for nervous and otherwise defective children. Large grounds, every home comfort, strictly private. Scientific teaching, training, and development.

LOUISE M. DOLL, 2160 Ohio Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Laurel School For Girls

10001 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

The Laurel School receives a limited number of boarding pupils. House and school separate. Circulars ready.

PENNSYLVANIA

Ogontz School for Young Ladies

Twenty minutes from Philadelphia, two hours from New York. The late Mr. Jay Cooke's fine property. Miss SYLVIA J. EASTMAN, Miss A. A. SUTHERLAND, Principals, Ogontz School P. O., Pa.

ST. LUKE'S SCHOOL

WAYNE, PA. (14 Miles from Philadelphia.)

Forty-seven years successful in preparing boys for college or for business. Careful individual instruction. Buildings all new. 30 acres for all sports. Gymnasium, with swimming pool.

CHARLES HENRY STROUT, A.M., Headmaster.

STAMMERING

literature in back Werner's Magazines. Theoretical and practical articles by European and American specialists. 40 assorted numbers for \$5.

E. S. WERNER & CO., 43 E. 19th St., New York.

Returnable examination copies of the great hymn book

HALLOWED HYMNS

mailed on request to churches needing new books.

THE BIGLOW & MAIN CO., New York or Chicago

THE OUTLOOK ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT

Our Depositors have rec'd 5% each year for 17 years

That is our record since we began business in 1893. Our funds are invested in first-class mortgages on New York City and suburban real estate. Every year 150,000 additional home-seekers are added to Greater New York. We loan money to help them build their homes. The demand for building mortgages is constantly growing larger.

That's one reason why we have earned 5% for our depositors every year.

Our business is conducted under the supervision of the New York Banking Dept.

Our Company accepts deposits and allows withdrawals upon any date. Earnings paid for full time.



Assets over - - \$2,250,000
Surplus and Profits, 175,000

Send for booklet with full information

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.
10 Times Bldg., Broadway & 42d St., New York

6 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS 6

Secured by N. W. Farm Lands, \$100, \$500 and \$1000 denominations: 6% payable semi-annually. First mortgages deposited with and certified to by Trust Co. Send for booklet. **WESTERN MORTGAGE SECURITIES CO.**

215 Andrus Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

THE OUTLOOK SHOULD BENOTIFIED PROMPTLY

of a change in a subscriber's address. To avoid all possible complications, the last address to which a subscriber's copy has been mailed, as well as the new address, SHOULD BE GIVEN IN FULL, and the notice should reach the Outlook office, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York City, two weeks before the date of the first issue to be affected.

Increased Income

On account of the present low level in the prices of securities, investments in standard bonds can now be made at prices to yield from

4½% to 5%

Combined with an attractive income return is the assurance of the safety of the principal and interest and a ready market.

Send for circular No. 981 giving selected list of bonds for investment with prices.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

ESTABLISHED 1864

Capital.....\$5,000,000	28 Nassau Street, - New York
Surplus.....\$18,000,000	33 Lombard Street, London, E.C.
	514 Fifth Avenue, - New York

Banking Department	Bond Department
Trust Department	Transfer Department
	Foreign Department

An Uncommon Situation

Sound investment bonds, suitable for those dependent upon income, now yield approximately **5 per cent.** Others, of a more or less semi-investment type, may be obtained at prices to yield about **6 per cent.**

In view of the uncommon situation now prevailing in the field of investment, there is every reason why you should give this important subject special thought and study. The broader your knowledge, the better equipped you will be to invest your money with safety and profit.

If you desire to know about the bonds we recommend, we shall be pleased to send you complete information, without any obligation on your part. If you request us to place your name on our mailing list, you will be certain to receive circulars describing original issues of securities as underwritten by us from time to time.

Write for our Bond Circular No. 528

Spencer Trask & Co.

43 Exchange Place, New York

Albany, N. Y.—Boston, Mass.—Chicago, Ill.

Members New York Stock Exchange

Tchaykovsky's Own Story

Nicolas Tchaykovsky, the Russian patriot who is called "the Father of the Revolution," has written exclusively for The Outlook the intensely interesting and dramatic story of his recent arrest by the Russian Imperial police, his imprisonment for eleven months, and his final release.

The Outlook



COLGATE'S TALC POWDER

A Sunburn Soother

If talcum powder has *not* relieved your sunburn, it is because you have never used Colgate's.

The Real Boric Powder

Safest and best in its antiseptic and healing value, because chemical analysis proves it to contain eight times as much Boric Acid as the best of six other advertised talcum powders examined by an eminent chemist.

Take a box with you to seashore or mountains for comfortable summer dressing.

Your choice of
Cashmere Bouquet—Violet
—Dactylis—or Unscented

COLGATE & CO.

55 John Street
New York



Choose Your Bond House Then Choose Your Bonds

Experience, Conservatism, Reliability and Breadth are important considerations in selecting a Bond House

Experience.—E. H. Rollins & Sons have been dealers in investment bonds for thirty-four years. The gentlemen who conduct the business are individually men of wide experience and sound judgment.

Conservatism.—E. H. Rollins & Sons purchase outright entire issues of bonds after the most searching investigation and under the advice of the ablest attorneys. These bonds are then offered to the investing public.

Reliability.—E. H. Rollins & Sons enjoy prestige and credit that are matters of common knowledge among financial institutions. The reliability of the house is attested by years of sober business success and by thousands of permanent clients.

Breadth.—E. H. Rollins & Sons have offices in Boston, New York, Chicago, Denver, and San Francisco. The transcontinental range of this business affords unusual breadth of investment opportunity.

E. H. Rollins & Sons have on hand at all times a variety of high-grade Municipal, Railroad, and Public Utility Bonds to meet the demands of the most exacting investor. We cordially invite investors to visit our offices. If it is not convenient to call, write for circular 109-Y.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS

John Hancock Building, Boston
NEW YORK CHICAGO DENVER SAN FRANCISCO